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GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON UPCOMING GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD111844 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Soviet and American delegations are due to go to Geneva next week to discuss questions relating to the opening of talks on limiting nuclear arms. Here is comment from our observer, Viktor Glazunov:

A lot of hopes are linked with the forthcoming Geneva meeting. There is hope that the European Continent will rid itself of a new round of nuclear buildup that may prove to be fatal. The danger of such a build-up became apparent when under Washington's pressure NATO decided last December to commence on the production and deployment in Western Europe of 600 new medium-range missiles. It seemed then that the issue of the limitation of nuclear arms was stalemated. Yet there can be no stalemate in a realistic policy, and the Soviet Union showed a way out of this deadlock during the Soviet-West German talks this summer.

Though a lot of hopes are pinned on this meeting there are certain things that puts the public on the look-out. There is much talk in Washington about the need for arms control. But in reality the United States is just (?spurring) up the arms race and nuclear arms race above all. According to plans of the authors of a new nuclear strategy, cruise and Pershing II missiles, which the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe, should form the core of a nuclear potential that can be set in motion in what is known as a limited Euro-strategic nuclear war. The forward-based nuclear force is part of this potential. Judging from the American press comments, the administration would like to exclude the forward-based forces from the talks. In this light one can understand why the American press is so pessimistic over the possible results of the forthcoming talks. The well-informed Washington POST writes with a reference to official sources that the first round of talks on the medium-range systems will hardly go anywhere farther than stating that there are considerable differences between the sides. Predictions are being made that Washington intends to drag out the talks until its 600 new medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe. If things are going to take this trend, the Soviet Union will take steps so as not to allow the military and strategic balance to be upset. Yet it still prefers to reduce the extent of a missile confrontation. It is still in favor of talks on limiting nuclear arms on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides. This is the principled stand that the Soviet Union is going to adhere to at the meeting in Geneva.

USSR APPROACHES TALKS 'WITH HOPE BUT WITHOUT ILLUSIONS'

LD141315 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 80 p 2

["Article by APN commentator Vladlen Kuznetsov: "With Hope But Without Illusions"]

[Text] The Geneva meeting opens an exceptionally important new channel for disarmament negotiations. The aim is to reduce the danger of war in a region of the world where the density of the military forces facing each other is greatest and where any local conflict is likely to deteriorate into global nuclear war.

It took Washington 3 months to reply to the USSR's proposal and to agree to initial contacts. While being satisfied with this progress in the U.S. stance, one distrubing fact can, nonetheless, not be passed over in silence. Is this delay due to chance? Can we accept Washington's explanation that the presidential campaign has led the leaders to neglect current international affairs?

It is rather unlikely. "Lack of time" did not prevent Carter from proclaiming a new nuclear strategy, full of dangerous consequences, to be official U.S. doctrine. The need for consultations with NATO members is also mentioned in the U.S. capital. [paragraph continues]

But what really needs to be examined is when in December 1979 NATO took the so-called "dual" decision not only to deploy the Pentagon's new nuclear missiles in Western Europe but expressed the determination (if indeed that determination is sincere) to also open preliminary negotiations with the Soviet Union on the possible limitation of these medium-range weapons?

On the eve of the Gromyko-Muskie meeting in New York President Carter stated: "We are in the process of preparing for preliminary talks with the Soviet Union on the control of theater nuclear weapons in Europe." "Preliminary"! It is that word which draws our attention. Washington's tactics are already clear: to drag out the preliminary stage and then the negotiations until 1981--the date on which the new weapons' components will be ready in the United States and the launching sites ready in Western Europe.

The question of nuclear arms limitation in Europe is too important to accept diplomatic delaying tactics aimed at placing the other side in a clearly disadvantageous position. The aims should be to lower the level of forces facing each other in Europe, to maintain nuclear parity on the continent and to maintain the balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Judging from statements made by high-ranking Western diplomats, NATO's greatest concern is to maintain military parity. This is a laudable concern. "Without East-West military parity it is difficult to conceive of a cooperation policy. If this parity is broken everything teeters." There can be no question of disputing the validity of Helmut Schmidt's opinion. At present parity has not been broken. However NATO's decision to "excessively arm" Europe with nuclear missiles threatens to break that parity.

"NATO and the Warsaw Pact will live on the brink of a military chasm throughout this decade." That was the impression gained by a DIE WELT journalist after visiting the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters in Brussels. That is precisely the fate to which the Pentagon and NATO would like to doom Europe. However there is also another possible prospect: that of lowering the level of military forces facing each other, increasing military detente and guaranteeing security. Success in this direction will largely depend on the negotiations to limit the nuclear arsenals in Europe. Will they be constructive and effective? The Soviet Union is approaching these negotiations without illusions but also with hope. It is approaching them in full awareness of its responsibility for peace on the European Continent which has already been so sorely tried.

VARIATION TO ITEM ON CARTER STAND ON SALT II

A comparison of the item entitled "Carter Stand on Ratification of SALT II Scored" published on page AA 1 of the 10 October 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 October on page 5 reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, lines three and four, PRAVDA omits...Public opinion polls show that a sizeable majority of Americans back measures to limit strategic arms.

Paragraph two, line ten, PRAVDA reads...the whole world."

Also to the administration's benefit is the fact that Republican presidential candidate R. Reagan is making irresponsible, extremist statements. In an AP interview Reagan stated that if he wins the election he will remove discussion of the SALT II treaty from the Senate agenda. Pronouncements of this kind serve the interests of J. Carter who expects to score campaign points from them. The sincerity of the...supplying alternate passage and picking up penultimate paragraph, line seven.

Penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA omits from line nine...This is all...through end of item...and equal security.

STROGANOV: ESTABLISHMENT OF EEC-CEMA TIES 'OBJECTIVE NECESSITY'

LD141820 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

Establishment of business relations between the CEMA and EEC is an objective necessity, stemming from the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. This is the opinion of the countries of the socialist community which stand for development of mutually-beneficial links with other European countries, for establishment on the continent of an atmosphere of mutual trust, and also of many prominent representatives of Western political and business circles. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community are the largest economic organizations. Ten socialist CEMA member-countries with a population of about 440 millions account for a third of the world's industrial production, while the EEC which incorporates nine capitalist states with a total population of more than 260 millions--for 17 percent. CEMA and EEC countries now have stable trade links. Suffice is to say that in 1970-1978 trade between them quadrupled--from 8,900 million to 33,000 million dollars. The number of agreements on industrial and scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA and the EEC countries approached a thousand. But the economic effect of cooperation would have been immeasurably higher, if the relations between these two organizations playing an important role in world economic links were built on the basis of the agreement which determines the main principles, spheres and forms of both many-sided and bilateral cooperation.

The CEMA initiated conclusion of such a broad "framework" agreement a few years ago. Since that time there were many CEMA-EEC meetings at different levels, but the dialogue has not been crowned with success so far. The matter is that though the idea of "framework" agreements is not contrary to the EEC practices (such an agreement was signed with the Association of South East Asian Nations, an agreement with Andes Pact countries is being drafted), certain circles in the EEC countries seek to prevent such an agreement with CEMA. From the very beginning of negotiations the EEC insists on exclusion of trade and economic issues from the sphere of action of the agreement, seeking to limit it only to exchange of information on a number of auxiliary issues.

It is no secret either that some adversaries should like to use it for exerting an impact in their unseemly aims on relations between the countries of the socialist community themselves. Such calculations are certainly absolutely devoid of prospects. At the meeting of the editorial group of experts, which was held in July this year in Geneva, striving for normalisation of mutual relations between the two organizations, the CEMA countries gave their consent that the agreement with the CEMA and its members be signed by the EEC only, without direct participation of the countries, members of the community. The CEMA also agreed that within the limits of the competence of the CEMA and EEC either organization could conclude an agreement with any of the countries concerned, member of another organization, when they deem it expedient. The "framework" agreement should undoubtedly include the principled provisions on non-discrimination and the Most Favoured-Nation treatment status in trade and economic relations. The CEMA does not demand particular privileges to itself. It is proposed only to remove any unilateral restrictions if these are not applied to all third countries. Otherwise trade between members of the CEMA and EEC will be artificially retarded, and this by no means in the interests of the states, members of these organizations. Speaking at the ceremony of presentation of the international "Gold Mercury" prize to him, Leonid Brezhnev said: "We, in the Soviet Union, have always considered equitable and free international trade as a good means of satisfying material interests of the parties to it and also as a powerful factor of consolidation of peace and good relations between peoples." A CEMA-EEC agreement would meet to a full extent these lofty aims.

PRAVDA REVIEWS INDIAN, SYRIAN VISITS, GULF CONFLICT, EUROPE

LD141551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Yuliy Yakhontov, "International Review"]

[Text] Our world is currently experiencing a difficult time. The international situation is causing increasing anxiety and concern. The United States has adopted the extremely dangerous concept of "limited nuclear war." Undisguised threats are being issued to various countries.

Under these conditions tremendous significance attaches to the consistent and persistent efforts by the Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace and ensuring the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The past week has brought further conclusive proof that the Soviet Union is true to the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among the peoples--a policy that was precisely reaffirmed at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and enshrined in legislative form in the USSR Constitution.

To Defend Peace

Indian President N. Sanjiva Reddy's official friendly visit to the USSR ended 7 October. This event has evoked much comment in various countries. The Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow again showed that our countries' friendship and cooperation have a good present and an excellent future. The determination of the USSR and India to continue to cooperate fruitfully in the interests of detente and peace is of paramount importance. They are convinced that peace-loving states have sufficient potential to prevent the international situation from deteriorating further and to restore a climate of detente and cooperation in the world. In this connection the great significance was noted of the Soviet proposal for holding a summit meeting of the leaders of states of all regions of the world--a meeting which ought to focus on the task of eliminating seats of international tension and preventing war.

The other distinguished guest was Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria. He paid an official friendly visit to Moscow at the head of a Syrian party-government delegation.

The Soviet-Syrian summit talks in the Kremlin were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They made it possible to examine key questions of the relations between the USSR and Syria, which are developing successfully and have reached a high level on the basis of the common interests of the two countries' peoples in their struggle for peace and social progress and against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices.

"The friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria, which strengthens with every passing year," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the distinguished Syrian guest, "symbolizes as it were, the unity of the two greatest forces of our time--socialism and national liberation--and their cooperation in the struggle for world peace and social progress."

The Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow is not merely a summation of the results of the development of relations between the two countries. It is at the same time also a step promoting the elevation of our relations to a new, higher level. The press in many countries is noting that the treaty has great international significance. It is designed to help improve the situation in the Near East and to help establish genuine, just peace in the region. It is a treaty in the name of peace, not in the name of war.

The Moscow talks revealed the unity of the two countries' views as regards the situation in the states situated there, not for any other states. It is perfectly clear that no one is entitled to meddle in their affairs from outside or to play the role of their guardians or of self-styled "custodians of order." The USSR resolutely stated: Keep out of the events that are taking place!

The warning is timely. After all, there is a threat to the security of the Arab states and peoples. It emanates from those who are trying to exploit the seats of conflict in the region in their own interests. This is unambiguously shown by the dangerous U.S. intrigues and militarist demonstrations over the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Washington is threatening to use the naval armada assembled near the Persian Gulf. That directly follows from the statement President J. Carter made Friday in an ABC-TV interview. Not in the least embarrassed at the complete absence of any kind of justification in international law, he not only boasted about the availability of large military forces in the region but also proclaimed that the United States "is prepared to use them" if he, you see, decides to do so.

This statement from the leader of the major capitalist power, which has no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of other states, even if they are in conflict with one another, shows that the White House deems it possible to jeopardize the fate of peace for the sake of its own self-seeking interests. It is not for nothing that America's Washington POST wrote recently that "the United States, by sending military forces into a possible combat zone, is showing that it is prepared to fight for the oil." But is it a matter of oil alone? The point is that American imperialism wants to secure world domination at all costs.

As for the Soviet Union, it has no intention of interfering in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The USSR advocates the speediest political settlement of the conflict through the efforts of both sides and noninterference by outside forces in the events taking place. This sensible, considered and resolute stance meets with understanding and support in broad social and political circles abroad.

More than any other region of the world, the Near East, where once again gunfire is crackling, bombs exploding and blood being shed, urgently needs a just and lasting peace.

West European Affairs...

This past week was also rich in events in West Europe. Parliamentary elections were held the same day--5 October--in the FRG and Portugal.

So first a few words about the FRG. The outcome of the elections is well known; the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] opposition bloc, which had nominated extreme rightwinger leader F.J. Strauss as its candidate for federal chancellor, suffered defeat. Many newspapers are calling the defeat crushing, and not without reason. For the fourth time in succession in the last 11 years voters preferred the ruling coalition parties--the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party (SPD-FDP).

In its statement on the election results the German Communist Party directorate presidium noted that the majority of voters had opted for the ruling coalition parties because they did not want to see Strauss, the leader of the rightwing forces, in the role of chancellor. FRG citizens, faced with the alternative of peace or war, saw H. Schmidt as the more restrained and prudent politician. At the same time the German Communist Party warns against the illusion that the country's rightward development has been halted and calls for the further rallying of the ranks of communists and all progressive forces in the struggle against the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles on FRG territory and for disarmament and democratic rights and freedoms.

Indeed, elections are elections, but facts are facts. And the FRG is the main and most active U.S. partner in NATO, the partner of the imperialist power that has embarked on the path of openly undermining detente and its achievements. One would like to hope that Bonn will not allow itself to be dragged into a maelstrom from which escape would not be easy.

As a result of the elections to Portugal's Assembly of the Republic the association of rightwing forces--the "Democratic Alliance" headed by Sa Carneiro, the current head of government--obtained a majority of seats. The responsibility for this, Paris' L'HUMANITE noted, "lies wholly with the Socialist Party's leaders, who have been waging an anti-communist campaign for a long time now."

Not for the first time, nor in Portugal alone, the anticommunism of the leadership of parties that call themselves socialist is preventing the pooling of all democrats' efforts jointly to extricate the country from the economic crisis and to ease as far as possible unemployment, inflation and the rise in prices. Forces which have as one of their main tasks the revision of the constitution and the elimination of the April revolution's gains have now expanded their parliamentary positions in Lisbon.

At the same time the elections again vividly confirmed the Portuguese Communist Party's [PCP] great prestige and stable and massive influence among the country's working people. The United People's Alliance election bloc, in which the PCP was the main component, was supported by more than a million voters. And that in a small country! "The million votes cast for the United People's Alliance candidates," says the PCP Central Committee Political Commission statement published in connection with the present elections, "confirm the PCP's significance as the main and decisive force in defending the people's national interests with the aim of saving and continuing the cause of the April revolution in Portugal."

The struggle continues. Presidential elections will take place in Portugal in December. The rightwingers want to oust General A. Ramalho Eanes, the country's current president. They have already effectively "declared war" on him. Nonetheless, analyzing the domestic situation, most commentators believe that, at any rate, Portugal's return to the past is impossible.

The elections in the FRG and Portugal are not the West European states' only problems. There is also the continuing government crisis in Italy, where F. Cossiga's three-party coalition government has fallen. Christian Democratic leader A. Forlani is now trying to form a new cabinet in a country hit by massive strikes but, as always, is trying to do so without Italy's second largest party--the Italian Communist Party. It is reported from Rome that Forlani has managed to secure agreement in principle from the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans to take part in a coalition cabinet.

A government crisis has also hit Belgium following an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the partners in the government coalition, who had disagreed about how to secure a "recovery" in the economic and state finances. On the one hand the Socialists and Social Christians in the cabinet and, on the other, the Liberals were unable to agree, while blaming the trade unions for everything.

The situation in Belgium, the country's financial difficulties and the reluctance of most of the population and some of the ruling circles to blindly pander to NATO's growing militarist appetites are causing a headache for the bloc's ringleaders. The country is already beginning to be called the "soft underbelly [uyazvimoye podbryushye] of the Atlantic alliance." But, to judge by National Defense Ministry data published in Brussels, the government has increased the military budget 18 times in the last 20 years (1960-1979). And for what?

But Belgium is not the only country "blacklisted" by the Pentagon. As America's WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, U.S. officials are "increasingly worried that the small NATO member countries, particularly Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, are not fulfilling their commitments." In sharp letters to his colleagues in Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown had demanded an increase in those countries' military spending. Otherwise, he threatened, the United States "may choose not to defend them."

Yet at the same time there is mounting indignation in the aforementioned states' political and public circles at the unceremonious American interference in internal affairs, the attempts to dictate terms and the intention to deploy nuclear missile weapons on their territories.

Strange though it may seem, Oslo--the capital of a country to whose liberation from the Hitlerite invaders the Soviet Army made a considerable contribution--has announced that the start of intensive talks with Pentagon representatives on the "advance" stockpiling in Norway of military materiel for 10,000 American Marines and the broad development of a monitoring, communications and command system. It is perfectly clear just who these preparations, disclosed by the conservative Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, are directed against.

After all, these are all ingredients of the well-known American plan for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. According to Washington's propaganda version, the whole militarist fuss within the NATO sphere is prompted by the "Soviet threat." A remark by London's THE GUARDIAN is certainly of some interest in this connection. Touching on the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, the newspaper noted: "The general opinion of independent analysis is that at present the two powers have achieved broad parity."

It is true that we may be told that that is what "independent analysts" think, but the Pentagonites and NATOites can in no way be ranked as such....

Perfidious Intrigues

Within the framework of its global strategy Washington is trying to gain an increasingly firm foothold in the major countries of the Pacific--Japan, Australia and New Zealand--and at the same time to drag them into its adventures.

According to Japan's YOMIURI, the United States recently sent Japan a demand that it cooperate in implementing the American "concept of the collective defense of maritime communications" for the transportation of oil, which would include sending a joint squadron to the Persian Gulf. And attempts are being made to convince Tokyo that the sphere of Japan's "vital interests" also lies thousands of kilometers away--in the Near East.

Washington's intrigues are dangerous in their consequences. They are meeting with a resolute rebuff from the peoples, who are demanding the demilitarization of the region and its transformation into a region of peace and stability.

However, as fresh facts show, the United States has also found assistants. Wellington's New Zealand TRIBUNE writes of this in commenting on New Zealand Prime Minister R. Muldoon's recent visit to Beijing. One sinister result of the talks, the newspaper remarks, "was China's offer of help in strengthening the security of the South Pacific." In its turn China thanked the New Zealand Government "for its stance on Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

And if you add to that the fact that (K. Shann), cochairman of the Australia-ASEAN Economic Committee, speaking in Jakarta recently, called on the ASEAN members to step up military cooperation in every possible way in order to counteract the "external threat from the SRV" and claimed that at the present stage China alone is capable of acting as "stabilizer" of the situation in the region, which will become clear: including the Beijing hegemonists' clear desire to establish the closest possible relations with the United States and Japan with the aim of grabbing their share of the cake in the partition of spheres of influence in the Pacific.

SOLDATOV COMMENTS ON CONCLUSION OF UNGA GENERAL DEBATE

LD141623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "To Reduce the Danger of War: General Political Debate Concluded at UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpts] New York--The general political debate at the 35th UN General Assembly session has shown that the majority of member states are seriously concerned over the present situation in the world. Almost all the speeches mentioned the worsening of the international situation of late and the dangerous aggravation of relations among a number of states. The speakers emphasized that urgent measures must be taken to prevent the possibility of a slide toward a new world conflict.

Many delegates spoke about the great significance of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty for curbing the nuclear arms race and strengthening international security. They condemned the American side's artificial delaying of ratification of the SALT II treaty. Criticism was leveled at the new U.S. nuclear doctrines which proclaim the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war. Washington's foreign policy course, a number of countries' delegates said, poses a threat to peace.

Great interest was aroused among the session participants by the new Soviet proposal set forth in the speech of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" distributed among the UN member delegates.

"...The Soviet Union has once again proposed from the UN platform an entire range of measures to strengthen peace and improve the international atmosphere," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared recently. "This course takes the realities of the modern world into account."

The new Soviet initiative "On Certain Urgent Measures To Reduce the Danger of War" provides for a number of specific measures to strengthen international security. These include the renunciation by states of the enlargement of existing military-political groupings and the creation of new ones; commitments by states, above all permanent members of the Security Council, not to increase their armed forces and conventional arms as of a certain date; the speediest conclusion of a convention strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states; finally, the speediest conclusion of an international treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests and the proclamation by all nuclear powers of a 1-year moratorium on carrying out any nuclear explosions.

The four points in the Soviet proposal are measures which are not so hard to implement in practice. But they would make it possible even now to ease international tension and reduce the level of military danger. "The implementation of the Soviet proposals," Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek declared, "would considerably reduce the existing military threat which mankind is currently up against." The Soviet initiative was also supported by delegates from a number of other countries.

The proposals on reducing the danger of war are just a program-minimum, the first step on the way to strengthening international security. A range of other important measures covering questions of disarmament and security is contained in the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security." The Soviet Union drew the attention of the UN member states and all the world's peoples to the state of affairs taking shape in the most important sectors of the struggle for world peace and for disarmament and recalled the proposals which it and the other socialist countries have advanced in the interests of achieving success in this historic struggle.

Another trend became obvious during the general debate. The United States, China and certain Western countries tried to avoid constructive decisions and embarked on a path of confrontation. They could not deny the danger of the present international situation. But, while recognizing the threats that exist, they sought to divert the delegates' attention from the really important problems and deliberately exaggerated the significance of others.

On the eve of the present General Assembly session an American spokesman declared at a press conference that the chief issues at the session would be "the situation in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea." The American delegation and certain U.S. allies did a very great deal to artificially resuscitate those "questions." At the same time as certain transatlantic politicians were openly demanding the stepping up of military aid to the Afghan rebels, hypocritical calls were issuing from the General Assembly platform to "alleviate the fate of the refugees" and to impose some kind of "political settlement" on the Afghan people.

The U.S. stand with regard to the new Kampuchea also appears unattractive, to put it mildly. Washington voted once again to confirm the authority at the United Nations of the Pol Pot clique, which represents no one. The American delegation was forced, it is true, to declare that it condemns and does not recognize this former regime. What, then, does Washington recognize? "Only its own political and military interests," it was pointed out in the corridors of the General Assembly.

Having caused tremendous harm to the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples during the "dirty war" years, Washington is now trying to cast aspersions on the policies of those countries and is seeking to hinder their socioeconomic development as much as possible. Beijing adheres to the same posture.

During the political debate a great deal was said about the need for the peaceful settlement of existing conflicts. The Near East conflict is the most acute of these. The representatives of a number of countries pointed out that the chief cause of the unstable situation that exists in the region is Israel's refusal to fulfill the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions. This has been made possible only because Israel is backed by the United States, which is trying to ensure its economic and strategic positions in this important part of the world with the help of the Camp David agreements, Rejecting the Camp David compact, the representatives of a number of Arab countries demanded that Israel be censured for ignoring the United Nations.

Despite UN decisions on the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, the resolutions on granting independence to the people of Namibia still remains unfulfilled. While verbally condemning the line of the Republic of South Africa, a number of Western countries in fact support it and give South Africa material and moral assistance.

The delegates devoted serious attention to problems of regional security. They spoke about the dangerous trend of the increasing U.S. military presence in a number of parts of the world and proposed resuming talks on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and the creation of nuclear-free zones. These measures, it was pointed out at the session, will help to strengthen international security.

LEONIDOV OUTLINES EFFORTS TO SECURE TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD150821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by A. Leonidov: "Erecting Barriers Against the 'Position of Strength' Policy"]

[Text] With the appearance of the first socialist state and its emergence into the world arena, international politics acquired a new yardstick. Admittedly, at first we were weak compared with the raging imperialist elements. But even then we were not defenseless. Our side was the truth of the new life, the truth of the new relations between states, the truth of socialism. The working people and the world of the have-nots welcomed this truth wholeheartedly and acted in its defense.

Our power has now joined the ranks of the most advanced and developed powers. Its words and opinions are heeded throughout the world, in all its corners. [paragraph continues]

The international prestige of the land of the soviets rests not only on Soviet foreign policy's power but also on its love of peace. A new manifestation of this policy was the integral complex of measures to strengthen peace and normalize the international situation proposed by the Soviet delegation at the current 35th UN General Assembly [UNGA] session.

The Soviet state's repeated actions for the renunciation of the use of force in relations among the peoples run along the same lines. In pursuing the consistent Leninist foreign policy course proclaimed with the victory of the October Revolution the Soviet Union has struggled and is continuing to struggle to bring a peaceful future closer for all peoples of the world. The peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is aimed at attaining precisely this goal.

One of this program's most important points is the consistent introduction of the principle of the nonuse of force into international relations and the conclusion of a corresponding agreement which would help to rid the peoples of wars and armed conflicts. From the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "To ease still further the threat of war and to create favorable conditions for advancing toward disarmament, we now propose concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations."

The importance and urgency of actually raising this question becomes increasingly obvious against the background of the present attempts by the United States and NATO to pursue a "position of strength" policy. With the aid of its gendarme "stick" Washington is seeking to delay the sociopolitical changes in the world which are not to its liking. Forming a bloc with China, the United States is waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and is bringing flagrant pressure to bear on Iran and is creating and expanding military bases in the Near East and Indian Ocean zone. The United States' "new nuclear strategy" which backs up the plans to deploy about 600 cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe is an overt declaration of the gamble on force. Beijing's great-power hegemonist course is merging with Washington's bellicose adventurist policy.

It is essential to erect a barrier against the policy of diktat, threats, blackmail and saber rattling. Important significance in this matter attaches to the UNGA documents adopted on the USSR's initiative. They include the 1972 decision "On the Nonuse of Force in International Relations and the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons for All Time."

Guided by the interests of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, in 1976 the Soviet Union submitted for the examination of the 31st UNGA session a draft world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. All countries signing this document would pledge not to use force in their mutual relations or in international relations in general and not to threaten to use it against the territorial inviolability or political independence of any state or in any other manner incompatible with UN goals. The document proceeds from the premise that it is essential to resolve the question of the nonuse of force in organic association with the prohibition of nuclear weapons for all time. Exceptional importance attaches to the commitment contained in the draft treaty whereby states pledge to make every possible effort to reduce military confrontation, which is designed to help to achieve universal and complete disarmament.

The draft treaty takes into account the fundamental difference between the deployment of military operations for purposes of aggression and the legitimate right to repel aggression or eliminate its consequences. [paragraph continues]

This document has been compiled so as not to encroach on the peoples' rights in the struggle for freedom and independence using all means at their disposal.

What, it might seem, could fail to suit any state in a document of this kind providing, of course, that the state nurtures no aggressive aims? But the point is that the aggressive imperislist forces and their Beijing accomplices are delaying the taking of any steps to strengthen international security. Thus, the PRC representatives oppose the very idea of concluding this treaty. The gist of their position was manifested absolutely clearly when Beijing committed an act of aggression against Socialist Vietnam with the intention of teaching its neighbor a "lesson."

Those who want to thwart or at least delay the solution of urgent problems of international security advance the thesis that there is allegedly no need at all to conclude a world treaty since the principle of the nonuse of force is contained in the UN Charter. Yet many principles, including the principle of the nonuse of force, cited in shortened form in the Charter, have already been developed and made more specific in a number of other bilateral and multilateral documents of international law. They are also incorporated in multilateral conventions and agreements, including some signed under UN auspices.

Thus the Final Act of the all-European conference contains, in addition to nine other principles, the principle of the nonuse of force as a fundamental principle by which states must be guided in their mutual relations. The renunciation of the use or threat of force is also enshrined in that important document "the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States." The statement by the Soviet Union and France on the relaxation of international tension signed in 1977 stresses that "states must renounce the use of force, the threat of force or the stockpiling of armaments as a means of influencing the policy of other states and they must resolve by peaceful means disputes arising between them." In the 1977 Soviet-Indian joint declaration the sides went even further. "Considering that all states must renounce the use or threat of force, the Soviet Union and India advocate the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations," this document says.

In 1976 at the 13st UNGA session the overwhelming majority of states approved the Soviet initiative aimed at concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force. The representatives of the developing countries noted here that it would undoubtedly promote the consolidation of the states' security and an atmosphere of trust. Many speakers emphasized the significance of the Soviet proposal for rebuffing the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and voiced thanks to the Soviet Union for its initiative. A number of delegations from the developing countries suggested supplementing the draft treaty with proposals expanding the concept of "the nonuse of force." In particular it is suggested that it include economic and political pressure, interference in internal affairs, activity aimed at destablizing existing regimes and the use of foreign mercenaries. In a word, it is a question of problems which are urgent and burning for the young independent states.

At the 31st UNGA session the delegations from the USSR and the other socialist community states reemphsized the importance and urgency of concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force. The USSR delegation stated that the task now is to switch to practical steps to prepare the text of the treaty and proposed creating a special committee for the purpose. The Soviet proposal was approved by 111 votes to 4 (the United States, Britain, China and Albania) with 27 abstentions. This made it possible to create a new organ within the UN framework--the special committee to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations.

Last year the 34th UNGA session reaffirmed the need for universal and effective adherence to the principle of the nonuse of force and voiced the hope that the completion of the drafting of a world treaty would be as speedy as possible. By an overwhelming majority of voices UNGA accepted the resolution in which the special committee was assigned the task of continuing the treaty's elaboration.

However, the countries pursuing a policy of diktat in international affairs have resorted to sabotaging the committee's work. The United States, for instance, ostentatiously announced that it would not take part in the work of its session this spring, thus attempting to thwart the treaty's drafting. But the interest displayed in it by the overwhelming majority of states is growing and there is no doubt that the discussion of the relevant issue, together with the new peace initiatives advanced by our country at the present 35th UNGA session, will attract great attention from the states taking part and from the entire world public.

The socialist community countries are continuing to make efforts for the further assertion of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations. Its inclusion in the new USSR Constitution was an important step on this path.

The task of asserting the principle of nonuse of force in international relations was also set in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in May in the Polish capital. The declaration calls for businesslike talks on the conclusion of a world treaty to be initiated immediately. It reaffirms the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty between the states which took part in the all-European conference renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against each other.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum assigned the Central Committee Politburo, even in the present situation when the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have caused the intensification of the danger of war, the task of continuing unswervingly the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses toward the all-round consolidation of the socialist states' fraternal alliance, support for the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence and peaceful coexistence, the curbing of the arms race, the conservation and development of international detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

Indeed, in the present complex international situation the speediest completion of the work on concluding an agreement between states on the reunification of the use of force is becoming even more urgent. To give this principle the form of a treaty-based commitment would provide new and even more reliable security guarantees for all peoples and all countries. The conclusion of a world treaty would be a major international action in intensifying detente and strengthening world peace. The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are striving and will continue to strive for this.

PRC FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED IN HUANG HUN'S UNGA SPEECH HIT

LD150849 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 10 Oct 80 p 26

[Yu. Dimov article: "The 'Modernization' of Hegemonism"]

[Text] As is well known, China is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. It therefore bears special responsibility for maintaining world peace and security. [paragraph continues]

But it would be vain to seek any peace-loving initiatives in the speech delivered by Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister, at the 35th UN General Assembly session. He confirmed the Chinese leadership's negative attitude to detente, the ending of the arms race and disarmament--processes on which mankind's future depends. He tried to distort the real reasons for the complication of the international situation and in effect to whitewash those to blame--the U.S. ruling circles, the NATO military and the Beijing leadership.

Beijing diplomacy's desire to maintain international tension and exacerbate East-West confrontation is apparent in Huang Hua's speech. Once again he repeated the provocative appeal addressed, in effect, not to the "peoples of the world," as Beijing puts it, but to imperialist reaction: "to make a rapid, decisive choice; either make a merciless counterstrike, or yield step by step." Distorting the nature of events associated with Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Huang Hua made malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam. This made up the main content of his speech. The Chinese minister repeated the same old tiresome maxims about "Soviet hegemonism" and the notorious "desire to advance southward." He resorted yet again to the classic method of intimidating some countries with the fabricated "aggressive intentions" of others so as to benefit by the conflict provoked.

Beijing demonstrated yet again its interest in maintaining tension around Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It is clearly trying to urge the United States and its allies to deepen interference in Afghanistan's affairs and step up military activity in the Near and Middle East regions. Beijing itself takes on the role of "defender of common interests" at the continent's other extreme--in Southeast Asia, thereby trying to achieve its own expansionist, hegemonist goals in that region and to undermine the positions of the socialist states of Indochina. Within the framework of this "parallel policy," the United States and Japan are exerting pressure on the Government of Thailand and other ASEAN states to force them, against their national interests, to connive at Beijing's expansionist policy and take up positions hostile to the countries of Indochina. They help to prolong the existence of remnants of the Pol Pot regime by granting "humanitarian aid" to the bandits, and their diplomats argue passionately in defense of UN representation for "Democratic Kampuchea"--the clique of butchers thrown out of the country.

While implementing this provocative, hegemonist course, at the same time Beijing demagogically seeks to justify it in terms of the interests of "defending world peace." From the UN General Assembly rostrum Huang Hua put forward "basic principles for a just settlement" of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea situations. Can it be that Beijing has recognized the uselessness of frontal attacks against revolutionary changes in those two countries and is now trying to extricate itself from a difficult situation "without loss of face"? Let us analyze Beijing's proposals.

The most striking point is that they ignore the Afghan Government's well-known 14 May proposals aimed at normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran, the program for normalizing the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border put forward at the Vientiane conference of Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao foreign ministers last July, and also the Kampuchean Government's four-point proposals. And this is no accident. Beijing "fails to notice" not only these important documents but even the governments of Democratic Afghanistan and the People's Kampuchea, essentially focusing its approach on the demand for a change in the internal system in those sovereign states.

As the main condition for a "political settlement," Huang Hua puts forward the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. [paragraph continues]

It transpires that the lawful governments of Kabul and Phnom Penh, in the conditions of the persisting imperialist and hegemonist interferences and aggression from outside, do not have the right, as the UN Charter provides, to independently resolve the question of receiving military aid from other states to defend their countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese spokesman goes on hypocritically about Kampuchea's and Afghanistan's right to "decide their future themselves, without any outside interference," and about the need to "restore" their independence.

What touching concern for the fate of the Khmers and Afghans! But after all, it was precisely against deciding their future Beijing-style that the Khmer nation rose up in 1978, having been condemned by the Chinese leadership to liquidation and subjected to systematic annihilation at the hands of the butchers' pro-Beijing puppet clique. Is this the "independence" the Chinese leaders would like to "restore" to Kampuchea?

And what does a "settlement" Beijing-style offer the Afghan people? A return to the feudal order, deprivation of rights, hopeless poverty, illiteracy and disease. By recruiting mercenaries and giving them daggers and machineguns they are trying to deprive the people--who made their historic choice in April 1978, accomplished a revolutionary leap into the future and have started creating that future by their own labor--of the right to decide their own future.

Thus by continuing and stepping up the policy of aggressive interference in other peoples' internal affairs and striving to erect a "wall of China" in the way of a realistic settlement of both the Kampuchean and the Afghan questions, Beijing wants to make the world believe that it "too" is an advocate of seeking the path toward a political settlement of any international problems. The question arises: Why was it necessary, so to speak, for Beijing to pour old wine into a new bottle? Perhaps the reason lies in the Chinese leadership's desire to rid itself of the reputation, persisting since Mao Zedong's time, of an instigator of war and a provocateur operating in the most acute international situations on the principle "the worse, the better." The reason also lies in attempts to adapt its policy to Western maneuvers and to deceive developing states' peoples by donning the mask of a supporter of international cooperation. Without changing the ultimate goals of its foreign policy, Beijing is making tactical corrections and hoping that people will start speaking of China as a peace-loving state and being less suspicious of its course in the international arena.

Of course, all sensible people would like to see China among the states striving for peace and stability in the world and constructive mutual relations between states. But China's foreign policy strategy as set out at the United Nations by Foreign Minister Huang Hua gives no grounds for optimism; on the contrary, it inspires the opposite feeling. Beijing continues to follow its former path of expansionism and hegemonism and the provocation and exploitation of international conflicts. Hegemonism is being "modernized" and adopting more refined methods and means, but only becomes more dangerous as a result.

FOCUS OF CSCE SHOULD BE CURBING ARMS RACE

LD101904 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--"The principle attention in Madrid should be riveted to the steps that lead to curbing the arms race," writes the monthly journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHOUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

"An agreement on convocation in a not far-off future of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be such a step", the journal writes. "If a political decision is adopted in Madrid to this effect, this alone would be a major success of the meeting, would promote creation of a favourable moral-political atmosphere in Europe which is particularly important in the present-day conditions."

"Consistently advocating an end to the arms race," stresses the article, published in the October issue of the journal, "the socialist countries hold that a turn to disarmament can be ensured if the principle of equality and undiminished security is strictly observed. This will make peace stronger and more reliable. As to Europe, a number of Soviet initiatives open up realistic prospects in putting an end to the arms race. Of exclusive significance among the Soviet initiatives is the proposal that negotiations be held on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in organic connection with American forward-based nuclear means."

"The socialist countries propose--and many capitalist countries are also inclined to that--that the work of the first stage of the would-be conference be concentrated on agreeing upon measures of trust, so that in the future it would be possible to start considering measures of real disarmament," the monthly journal points out. It emphasizes that "socialist states propose to follow the road of concretizing and enriching the relevant provisions of the Final Act concerning measures of trust, but not the road of breaking them. And this is certainly the most realistic and constructive way. Such an approach is shared by many other states, parties to the all-European conference," the article stresses.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN KIEV--The automation of welding processes is on the agenda of a UN seminar that opened in Kiev on 13 October. Organized by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the seminar attracted the attention of representatives of state and administrative organizations, scientists, technologists and economists from Algeria, the GDR, Hungary, Egypt, Italy, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the United States, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia and Japan. A report at the seminar was delivered by Academician Paton, head of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR delegations and president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The participants in the present meeting focus their attention on the principles of building robot equipment, primarily aggregate-type robots from standardized assemblies, and the development of technical means for automatic robot lines and sections. The specialists will exchange experiences and scientific projects, and will trace guidelines for cooperation in that sphere. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80 AU]

KORYAVIN REITERATES 'HANDS OFF' GULF WARNING TO U.S.

LD141816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 14 Oct 80

["International journalist" Leonid Koryavin commentary "Intrigues of the United States in the Persian Gulf Area," carried in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Text] Good day, comrades! It has become the custom to call the Persian Gulf the oil store. Today it has got a new epithet--powder keg. And when highly inflammable substances are adjacent to dangerous fuses this can have, as is well known, the most grave consequences. The United States has concentrated in the Persian Gulf and adjacent areas such a quantity of its armed forces that can belong only to a theater of military operations. At any rate, since World War II there have never been so many aircraft carriers, cruisers, submarines and other ships in the area as have now been moved there by the Pentagon.

Since we are on the subject of time, let me say that at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, oil as a military-strategic factor had been established. Oil gained the same importance as gunpowder and steel, and when turned into fuel it put dreadnoughts into motion and then the first flying machines, too. Already at the dawn of the oil business it was not only the West's monopolistic associations that became organically amalgamated with oil; military circles also entered the oil orbit. Maps of prospected oilfields in the Near and Middle East, communications diagrams for the transportation of the black gold, long-term plans, current calculations and volumes containing figures on the oil business were to be found not only on the tables of the oil magnates but had also found their way into the map cases of the admirals and the general staffs of the imperialist powers.

The colonial gunboat directed toward the shores of Arabia and to the Persian Gulf became the symbol of their foreign policy concepts. If we turn once more to history and look at the Persian Gulf area through the prism of World War II then the aims which the German war machine was pursuing there will be clearly outlined. The German war machine went across the sands of Tobruk and of El Alamein, burst into the Nile Valley and further along into the expanses of Mesopotamia towards Iran in order to capture the oilfields which were declared to be a vital area for the Hitlerite Reich. So many connections with the past arise today if you look at the situation in the Persian Gulf and the military prepararations which the United States is carrying out right now in this region.

The Iraqi paper ASH-SHURAH describes the activities of the United States in a laconic manner. The concentration of American naval forces in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea areas is continuing. The Carter administration, just as before, is hatching aggressive plans in relation to the Near and Middle East. It is striving to make regions fully subordinate to the interests of American imperialism. These plans are directed first and foremost against the national liberation movement of peoples.

The forces of imperialism have always striven and are still striving to extract profitable advantage from the contradictions which arise now and then in the interrelations between the developing countries. They try to exploit any regional conflict so as to weaken the anti-imperialist front of peoples and to divert their attention away from urgent tasks of national construction, away from the struggle for strengthening their independence and sovereignty and away from the defense of their natural riches against encroachments by the West.

It is precisely these tactics that the United States and other Western countries are using in the way they are approaching the conflict that has arisen in the Middle East between Iraq and Iran. This conflict is connected with remnants of the past.

It concerns the relations between two countries--Iraq and Iran. And it is up to these two states to try to find a way out of the crisis situation that has arisen by displaying good will and political wisdom. No one has the right to interfere in the interrelations between such states as Iraq and Iran and has even less right to incite them to further escalate tension on the border.

It has been a well-known fact for a long time that Washington and other Western capitals have aimed their periscope at the Near and Middle East. These regions have been entered on the charts of the imperialist general staffs as zones of particularly notorious vital interests of the West. The United States is trying to put a certain theoretical foundation under its military penetration into the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea areas. Recently, a whole host of American politicians have made statements about the necessity to define, as they call them, the spheres of influence of the vital interests of the United States which are located, incidentally, tens of thousands of kilometers away from the American Continent. Together with West Europe and the Indian Ocean, the regions of the Near and Middle East happen to be just those zones at which the Pentagon has directed its periscopes. The notorous arc of instability has become the smokescreen with which Washington is trying to cover up its penetration of the very rich oil regions.

Indeed, having outlined the notorious arc of instability tens of thousands of kilometers away from the American Continent the arc's theoreticians have planned that a string of American military bases be put on it as on a kebab skewer. If the arc, as American politicians understand it, stretches across the Indian Ocean along the Middle and Near East to the shores of Africa, then it is precisely these zones which are marked with special signs on the strategic map of the United States. To be found there are Diego Garcia, one of the Pentagon's most important bases, and the Masirah base in the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Apart from this, Washington plans to obtain in the very near future air force bases in the Israeli Negev Desert, in the Sinai, and to extend its presence at the Cypriot Akrotiri base and at the Simonstown base which is located near to the southern extremity of Africa.

Recently, the United States has stepped up its direct military penetration of these regions. Whereas previously Washington would use its secret service in the shape of Israel, the shah's regime and later on As-Sadat's Egypt in the struggle against national liberation movements, now it is preparing its own armed forces in order to direct them against the countries of the Near and Middle East which are, above all, rich in oil sources.

Surely, is it not the Arab states and Iran which are today threatened by the American naval fleet which has filled the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, by the American Armed Forces which are distributed at many bases surrounding these regions, by American Phantoms which are making so-called training flights in the Negev and Egypt? It is indisputable that it is precisely these forces that are now threatening the countries of the Near and Middle East. The militaristic policy of Washington in the gulf region amounts not only to the factor of continual presence there of American aircraft carriers, cruisers and units of marines but it also has a far-reaching plan. If one analyzes the bias of material from American propaganda sources on the events in this region they boil down to the following: They write about the Persian Gulf as a potential theater of military action. The United States is openly saber rattling and trying to exert a psychological influence on the countries of the region so they will resign themselves to the possibility of the loss of their natural resources. In short, the oil-extracting countries are threatened with direct war and the occupation of their sources of the strategic raw material.

BUSINESS WEEK has thus entitled one of its articles "The American Scenario for Near East War." The directors in the Pentagon assert that in a 3-day period they could transfer 16,000 paratroopers to the Persian Gulf region.

Then, the paper points out, their numbers would reach 25,000 and soon up to 100,000 American soldiers. This, with one stroke of the pen, is how the picture of incursion into the territory of sovereign states is drawn. Such are the dangerous fuses which the United States is today bringing to the oil klondikes of the Near and Middle East. Such are the plans of the imaginary defenders of the Islamic peoples, who are striving, as we see, not to give support to them in their national, independent development, but to place around them the noose of U.S. military and economic domination.

Much is being written today about the Strait of Hormuz. Quite recently it was associated only with the ancient fishing dhow and pearl fishermen, diving for the valuable shells in the black depths. Today the Strait of Hormuz is perhaps more popular than were the Magellan Straits in their day. It is a waterway noted in geographical maps as being only 50 km wide and 150 km long, and has become a special place in our world. The Strait of Hormuz joins the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, and is noted by the imperialist general staffs as a most important strategic waterway, as a most important strategic outpost.

It is written in the main sequestration of the world's insurance companies. It's name constantly appears in the Wall Street bulletins. It is constantly on the lips of soldiers, businessmen and politicians. Here at the Strait of Hormuz, side by side with the start of the desert, the oil empires have spread out. A tanker passes through the Strait every 5 minutes loaded with a raw material which brings into motion ships, aircraft, powerstations and spaceships, a raw material which for the moment remains the fuel of fuels of our century.

In the region of the Persian Gulf is situated more than 46 percent of all known reserves of oil of the capitalist world, and it supplies more than 60 percent of all the black gold imported by the West. Naturally, with the working out of normal and, more important, just and mutually beneficial relations between the developed capitalist and developing countries, it would be possible to avoid severe crisis situations, both in the supplies of raw materials and in mutual relations between the states of the Near and Middle East and the West in general.

But the United States does not want this. It not only rejects mutually beneficial cooperation, for example, with that self-same Iran, but also rejects those factors which determine the possibility of peoples of the developing states managing their own natural resources as they see fit. These figures--46 and 60--are seen by the United States as lying at the center of their global strategic interests. These figures--46 and 60--sound on the lips of the Pentagon generals like a corrective to their sights which are trained on someone else's riches.

In connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the West deliberately raised an uproar about a blockade, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. But as we see, the Strait is not closed and the traffic of oil tankers continues. At the same time, a real danger arises from the fact that the forces of imperialism are encroaching upon this important water artery. Washington, I repeat, is directly threatening to set in motion its naval armada gathered near the Persian Gulf. This follows from the statement by U.S. President Carter made last Friday, 10 October, in an interview to the ABC television company. In no way embarrassed by the complete absence of any kind of international legal grounds, he not only boasted of the presence of the large military forces in this region but also proclaimed that the United States was ready to use them if he decided to do so. Thus, in spite of its assurances of being interested in liquidating the conflict and of being in a position of neutrality, official Washington started conducting intensive talks with other NATO countries on the formation of a united naval force which, in the terminology of the Pentagon generals, would establish order in the region of the Persian Gulf. Order, of course, according to U.S. standards. At the same time the United States also intensified training the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces [RDE].

Western propaganda began deliberately to inflate the conflict and step up the tension, and put forward the demand for the oil wealth of the Persian Gulf to be taken under control and the naval communications to be protected. Speaking more simply, it began inciting a direct imperialist invasion of the oil regions of the Near and Middle East.

Appearing are increasingly alarming reports. For example, in a report published in the Washington POST Anderson, the U.S. correspondent writes: Quite a serious event has taken place. President Carter has given the Pentagon secret instructions to prepare for the possibility of using nuclear arms in the Middle East, where the situation is constantly changing. The new nuclear policy of the United States for this volatile region, or as they also call it, the limited strategic variant, began in the White House as Presidential Memorandum No 51. Anderson writes that this variant envisages the delivery of 19 nuclear bombs by B-52 bombers to the region of the Middle and Near East.

If in the United States they have attempted to conceal the activization of their military preparations in the Persian Gulf behind a smokescreen of declared neutrality, in Egypt they have been far more open. President as-Sadat has painted an even more threatening picture of the closure of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz and the coming oil starvation for the West, and has openly called on the Americans to interfere in the region. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has also spoken on this. Interviewed by a U.S. correspondent, he stated that the United States ought not to sit with arms crossed. Talking about Washington forming a strong military presence in the Near East, Begin stressed that Israel would not object to the creation of U.S. bases on its territory.

It is understandable that the supporters of the Camp David agreement want to make use of any exacerbation of the situation in the Near and Middle East region in order to somehow draw attacks away from this deal, to turn the tide of popular indignation away, and to try to raise barriers in the way of the struggle of the Arab states for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression. But the Near and Middle East region peoples are vigilantly watching the imperialist military preparations. History shows that some people in the West look for any excuse to open the way for the monopolies to take over foreign sources of raw material. Today these plans are hidden in safes of both Wall Street and the Pentagon.

But the time when the colonial gunboat could dictate its conditions to the peoples is past forever. Recently, in Moscow, Soviet-Syrian talks were held. Taking into account the level reached in Soviet-Syrian relations, and wishing to raise them to a new, even higher degree, the parties decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. As is known, the treaty was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Moscow talks revealed a unamimity of views of both countries on the situation in the Persian Gulf area, which is a sphere of vital interests to the states there and to no others. It is clear that nobody has the right to intrude into their affairs or to play the role of guardians or self-styled guardians of law and order.

The USSR has determinedly stated "hands off the events which are taking place!" It is a serious and timely warning. Those who are today trying to play with fire near the Near East oil store are obliged to listen to it. The peoples are determinedly demanding the cessation of American military provocation in the Persian Gulf region.

GLUKHOV CHIDES U.S. 'DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS' IN GULF

LD141255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Preparations"]

[Text] Washington has announced the transfer of new consignments of military equipment and materiel to Saudi Arabia. It comprises ground radar installations and communications facilities. They will be followed by hundreds of American military specialists. It is not long since the Saudis were supplied with four AWACS aircraft.

In effect the Pentagon is setting its electronic sights on the entire Persian Gulf region. The total espionage system is designed to supply the requisite information for the powerful U.S. military grouping now being concentrated in the northern part of the Indian Ocean. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown admits that this armada exceeds the military forces of all the countries in the region put together.

The network of U.S. naval bases in the Indian Ocean has been placed in a state of mobilization readiness. Washington is also stubbornly pushing ahead with the idea of creating "international naval forces" involving its bloc allies. In particular, Britain has already sent the missile destroyer Coventry to the Gulf of Oman.

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is being used as a pretext for unprecedented military preparations. Hysteria is being artificially whipped up over the "catastrophic" danger of a halt to oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region. But this campaign is totally exaggerated: There is uninterrupted movement of tankers through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran and Iraq have said they are prepared to guarantee oil supply lines. According to the leaders of American oil companies, the United States will not be directly affected even by interruptions in the supply of "black gold."

This surely indicates that there is no justification for the buildup of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf zone. This region, like any other part of the world, is the sphere of the vital interests of the states in the region. And no one has the right to interfere in their affairs or to act as their guardians or as self-styled "custodians of order."

The dangerous intrigues and militarist machinations in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict serve the hegemonist aims of American imperialism. Their purpose is to weaken the warring sides and use them in their interests, to restore American domination in Iran and undermine Arab unity. All this is a further indication of the vital need for the speediest political settlement of the conflict through the efforts of the two countries involved, without any imperialist interference.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR WATSON

LD141212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foriegn affairs of the USSR, today received Watson, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During the conversation several questions of interest to both countries were discussed, including topics connected with the current international situation.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES BUSINESSMAN HAMMER, COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD141350 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received in the Kremlin a prominent representative of U.S. business circles, President of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer on his request.

In his conversation with Armand Hammer, Leonid Brezhnev noted the growing danger of how Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole stood at present. He stressed that the United States' continued line on stepping up international tensions and encouraging the arms race led to a further derangement of international relations and a growing war threat.

This line, Leonid Brezhnev said, does not correspond to the interests of peoples, including the American people. In order to change this development before it is too late, it is necessary that the United States should pursue a realistic policy and resume constructive interaction with the USSR in solving acute international problems, primarily questions relating to the limitation and reduction of armaments. Such a policy will always find a positive response in the Soviet Union, he said.

On his part, Armand Hammer expressed concern over the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and spoke in favour of efforts aimed at preventing them from further deterioration and at achieving a turn for their improvement.

Hammer Remarks on Meeting

LD141852 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS--Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum firm (USA), spoke at a press conference in Moscow on Tuesday.

Armand Hammer said that he requested and had a meeting today with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The talk lasted 1.5 hours. They touched upon questions of Soviet-American relations.

Armand Hammer said that during the conversation Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that there are forces in the United States which want normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union, end to the arms race and continuation of the policy of detente. Leonid Brezhnev firmly stated that the USSR is ready to cooperate with the United States on all questions of interstate relations and is striving for better Soviet-American relations, Armand Hammer said. The American industrialist quoted the words by the Soviet leader that cooperation between the two countries can go on in a normal way only if they maintain good relations.

Asked whether they touched upon Soviet-Afghan relations during the conversation, Armand Hammer said that Leonid Brezhnev again stressed that the Soviet military contingent will be immediately withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as outside interference in that country's affairs ceases.

Touching on the question of discontinuation of deliveries of a number of goods to the USSR, Armand Hammer pointed out that his firm already lost 1.5 billion dollars as a result of the embargo imposed by President Carter on a number of agreements. Implementation of agreements of that firm with Soviet organisations makes it possible to increase employment and is of great benefit for the United States.

Armand Hammer stressed that the embargo did not play the part on which the U.S. administration counted.

Armand Hammer said that his firm, in particular, lost more than the Russians. The same happened to the firm as to the farmers who were forbidden to sell wheat to the Soviet Union. [Sentence as received] Leonid Brezhnev stressed in the course of the conversation that trade is a bridge which helps conclude mutually advantageous deals. Trade strengthens trust between states. Armand Hammer said in conclusion: "I am firmly convinced that Leonid Brezhnev will do everything possible to improve Soviet-American relations."

KOLESNICHENKO HITS 'FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS' AGAINST SOVIET SHIP

LD151045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Flagrant Arbitrariness"]

[Text] New York, 8 Oct--It is hard to understand the position of the New York Port authorities, but the fact is that they are refusing to provide fresh water for the Soviet diesel ship Maksim Gorkiy, which is docked here. What's it all about?

This diesel ship is operating under charter to the West German firm Neckermann und Reisen (NUR) and there are 454 tourists--FRG citizens--on board. It is currently on a cruise from Europe to the shores of America. The cruise schedule was agreed between NUR and the American authorities last year. However, the U.S. authorities are now erecting every sort of obstacle to prevent such cruises taking place. On 17 September, when the ship was bound for New York from Halifax, a telegram was received on board stating that the ship had been refused permission to dock at the New York Port's passenger terminal. That is why it ended up in a remote area of Brooklyn from where the passengers could only get ashore by launch. All this was done so that the tourists would refuse to sail on a Soviet ship. When that did not help, other discriminatory measures were taken. Thus, the Maksim Gorkiy was refused permission to enter Baltimore port, and during the Nassau-Savannah crossing, when the ship was 135 miles out of Savannah, a telegram was received from the American authorities refusing to accept the ship at Savannah port, after which it was obliged to proceed directly to New York.

The American authorities are thus flagrantly violating the international agreements governing navigation. P.A. Tsuryupa, the New York representative of the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet, has made repeated requests and demands through USSR diplomatic representatives to both the U.S. State Department and the maritime authorities for the removal of the obstacles to the ship's calls at U.S. ports. Yu.A. Kromykh, the captain of the Maksim Gorkiy, has protested against the disruption of normal conditions for the West German passengers during the ship's stay in U.S. ports.

Leaving aside any mention of hospitality, the American authorities are violating elementary international sanitary regulations which are binding for the New York Port administration. The passengers cannot remain without water. The American authorities' actions are incompatible with the spirit of the requirements of the Final Act of the all-European conference.

"As captain of the ship entrusted to me, I am obliged to ensure a proper standard of service for the passengers and the observance of international sanitary regulations, and I am lodging a protest," Yu.A. Kromykh says. "I believe it is essential to bring pressure to bear immediately on the American authorities to safeguard the rights of the 454 FRG citizens, and also of the Soviet sailors, who are being kept in New York without water."

CPSU GREETS SIXTH KOREAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

LD141449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Sixth KWP Congress and warmly congratulates the Korean communists and the entire Korean people on a portentous jubilee--the 35th anniversary of the KWP.

The formation of the workers party immediately after Korea's liberation was the natural result of the development of the communist movement in your country. From the very first days of its activity the party headed the struggle to build the new life. In the past 35 years Korean working people, under the KWP's leadership, have attended fundamentally the appearance of their country. In the northern part of Korea the consequences of Japanese colonial domination have been liquidated, revolutionary transformations implemented and the People's Democratic Republic created. In cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist states the Korean people rapidly industrialized the country, consolidated agriculture on a collective basis and ensured high cultural development.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the fraternal Korean people's achievements. With a sense of profound international solidarity the Soviet people support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal from South Korea of the occupying American forces whose presence is not only a barrier to the reunification of your divided homeland but is also exacerbating tension and jeopardizing peace and the peoples' security in this part of Asia.

As they approach the 26th CPSU Congress Soviet communists are determined to strengthen the Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation established in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the creation of the new life. We express the confidence that Soviet-Korean relations will steadily develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the good of our peoples, in the interests of world socialism and for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

We wish the Sixth KWP Congress very successful work. We are convinced that the congress decisions will contribute to the further development of Korean society, the strengthening of the material and technical base of socialism and the improvement of the people's well-being. Wholeheartedly we wish the Korean communists and DPRK working people new achievements in socialist building and in the solution of the national task--the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis without outside interference.

Long live the friendship, cooperation and solidarity of the CPSU and KWP and the Soviet and Korean peoples in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace the world over!

Long live Marxism-Leninism--the immortal revolutionary teaching and mighty ideological weapon of the communists and working people of all countries!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA MARKS KWP ANNIVERSARY, SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

LD150815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Report by correspondent V. Razuvayev pegged to the 35th anniversary of the Korean Workers Party and the opening of its sixth congress: "The Militant Vanguard"]

[Fxcerpts] Pyongyang, 9 Oct--October is perhaps the most abundant season in Korea. Fields of ripe rice glitter in the unseasonably bright sun. The slopes of hills and hillocks are dressed in the lavish dark green and bright red of leaves, bushes and trees.

A special feature of October this year is that new colors have been added to the russet of the fall. Flame-colored banners and flags flutter in squares and on streets and the walls of buildings are decorated with slogans, placards and friezes. The Korean people are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the formation of the workers party--their acknowledged leader and militant vanguard. This glorious date coincides with the opening of the Sixth Korean Workers Party (KWP) Congress on 10 October. Like the jubilee, the KWP congress is a great and significant event in the country's life.

From the very first days of its activity the KWP led the working people's struggle for fundamental socioeconomic transformations. It was not an easy struggle. In fact, numerous difficulties inherited from the colonial past had to be overcome. The aggression unleased in summer 1950 by the Seoul rulers and the U.S. military did great damage to the young republic of Korean workers and peasants. The changes in the country over the past 35 years under the KWP's leadership appear even more significant in light of this.

The practice of socialist building is constantly advancing new problems. The economy is encountering certain difficulties. They are the need to expand the raw material base, improve the transport system and intensify agricultural production and a number of other problems. In short, a lot has been done but there is still much to do. These difficulties have been discussed at communist meetings and conferences.

In its steady advance the DPRK has relied firmly on the economic potential established in past years and on the labor activeness and enthusiasm of the people's masses lead by the KWP. The DPRK's friendship and cooperation with the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries are a beneficial influence on the achievements of Korean workers and peasants.

The building of socialism on Korean soil is taking place in difficult conditions. For 35 years the country has been split into two parts. Time has convincingly demonstrated that the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification is the protracted presence of American forces on South Korean territory. Expressing the aspirations of the whole people, the KWP persistently and consistently advocates the removal of this barrier and the unification of North and South Korea on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference.

Korean working people's eyes now rest on Pyongyang. The Sixth KWP Congress will sum up the results of the great deeds performed in the past years and will outline the prospects of future progress.

'MORAL RENEWAL' PROGRAM OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT HIT

LD141237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from Yu. Kovalenko roundup "The Day Worldwide": "The Butcher's Morality"]

[Text] The people's uprising in Kwangju was drowned in blood, thousands of people were thrown behind bars, the farce of the presidential elections was arranged, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death.... After all these deeds the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan decided the time had come to consider questions of "moral renewal." Whether he thought of this idea by himself, or whether it was suggested by American Ambassador W. Gleysteen, Gen J. Wickham, commander of American troops in South Korea, or the chief of the local CIA, history does not yet tell.

One fine morning 32,500 state employees, teachers, lawyers, Buddhist monks and other people received an invitation from General Chon to go to the small town of Suwon, 40 km from Seoul. They were distributed 16 people to a room in a "social education center" located there and issued with identical pajamas in a chocolate-brown color so that, according to the director of the "center," they would "feel themselves to be equal" and "be able to overcome social barriers." They were given 72 hours "for reflection": either become "morally renewed" loyal subjects of the regime, or... they would only have themselves to blame.

According to the butcher's plan all of the entire population of the country is to undergo "renewal." Circles close to the general have fears as to whether a single "center" will be able to cope with this task. And 3 days is too short a time for a dissident to be transformed into a loyal subject. But General Chon remains tranquil. He knows that the prison doors always remain open for the incorrigible, and they can remain there for a considerably longer time, without chocolate-brown pajamas, and by no means "for reflection."

TSEDENBAL CITED ON MONGOLIAN PROGRESS

LD141319 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 October, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Mongolian Notes" the 1,300-word first part of a special correspondent V. Ganichev article entitled "Dawn Over the Gobi." It is an account of a visit to Mongolia during which the author had meetings with workers, students, journalists and youth leaders. He also reportedly met with Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who said: "We are satisfied with the nation's growth. Things used to be different. I once said to Zhou Enlai that the Manchurian-Chinese dynasties sentenced Mongolia to extinction by creating an unprecedented network of monasteries and engendering a huge number of monks who were deprived of the right to continue their race. This was a sly, perfidious policy calculated to destroy a nation. We have now thrown off that burden of centuries. The population is increasing. Families are large, and we look with hope to the young generation. A great future belongs to it. The older generation has done a great deal, and the young ones have to do still more."

KARMAL STRESSES BONDS WITH USSR ON EVE OF VISIT

LD142336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Oct (TASS)--The friendship linking Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is based on firm fraternal bonds and is defined not only by good neighborliness and historical and geographical factors, but primarily by the profound internationalist nature of the principled foreign policy of the Soviet state. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], in an interview with a TASS correspondent on the eve of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

For many years, Babrak Karmal stressed, the Soviet Union has been giving Afghanistan genuine and selfless aid, which has formed a firm basis for strengthening friendship between the two states, a friendship at the source of which stood great Lenin. The major sectors of Afghanistan's economy, which are playing an enormous role in its development, were created with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The fraternal cooperation of our countries has put down deep roots which have become a support for Afghan-Soviet friendship.

With the victory of the April revolution and especially its new stage of development, Babrak Karmal noted, this friendship rose to an even higher level and acquired a qualitatively new character. Inherent in it is the spirit of real brotherhood, and nothing is capable of shaking it.

We have a popular saying that the best friends are those who help each other when times are difficult and hard. These words, Babrak Karmal emphasized, can be applied fully to the Soviet Union. The USSR was with us and helped our people in difficult times. This aid was extended in many spheres: from the political and economic to the military. We felt it particularly during the days when our country was faced with criminal aggression from external forces. The Soviet Union replied positively to the repeated requests from the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sent a limited military contingent to our country to provide assistance to our people who were defending the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the homeland from encroachments by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Based as it is on the inviolable principles of combat solidarity and fraternal mutual understanding, our friendship has broad and clear prospects before it, Babrak Karmal went on to say. The DRA will gradually be transformed into an economically developed country and the assistance of the Soviet Union will play an enormous role in this. The fraternal ties linking our countries will strengthen even more. Free, independent, revolutionary Afghanistan will always be by the side of the country of the soviets, and will be its reliable friend and brother.

Concerning his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal stated that the importance of friendship between our two countries is well known and in this connection any visit to the Soviet Union by Afghan leaders could be very important. We attach particularly great importance to the present visit, he continued. This is the first foreign visit at a high party and state level since the (?entry of the April) revolution into a new stage of development. And it is no coincidence that the Soviet Union is the first state which our party-government delegation will visit. This visit is yet another clear illustration of the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It is a new step in the further strengthening of the unshakeable fraternal unity and cohesion of the two states and will promote the securing of peace and security in the region. In full accord with the hopes of our peoples the visit to the USSR will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the further widening of fruitful bilateral cooperation.

The importance of the visit is determined by the fact, Babrak Karmal stressed, that it will take place in the period of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, in a period when the Soviet people are preparing a worthy welcome for the congress. The present visit by the DRA party-government delegation to the USSR will be an important event in the cause of further strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries, and in the cause of ensuring peace and security of the peoples of the region.

Touching on the so-called "Afghan question" which is being intensively fanned by Western propaganda media, Babrak Karmal stressed that the aims of this propaganda are quite obvious and the methods of imperialism are not new in essence. It is sufficient to recall that imperialism has used the most varied pretexts before in its attempts to reduce to nothing the socialist community's efforts directed towards the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension and to return the world to a "cold war" atmosphere. Moreover, Babrak Karmal remarked, the militarist trend in U.S. policy is so obvious that it is also arousing concern in certain bourgeois circles. The argument put forward by Western propaganda in connection with the so-called "military presence" of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan is without substance. It is being used by imperialism and internal reaction to deceive world public opinion and to whip up tension around Afghanistan and to intervene in the internal affairs of our country.

The people of Afghanistan and world public opinion which supports them are well aware of the true aims of this propaganda hullabaloo. It is unable to deceive anyone now, Babrak Karmal stressed in conclusion.

FIRST BATTALION OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS JOIN FIGHT AGAINST ENEMIES

LD142244 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Oct,TASS--The first battalion composed of volunteers, members of the Democratic Afghan Youth Organization, has left here to fight counter-revolution. A meeting was held in Kabul on this occasion which was addressed by 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Addressing the revolutionary youth, he said that the April revolution was made by the heroic sons of Afghanistan and its victorious development is in the hands of the country's youth. He urged members of the Democratic Afghan Youth Organization to resolutely fight against the enemies of the April revolution, independence and freedom of their country.

According to reports reaching Kabul, the DRA people's armed forces together with party active members and enjoying popular support smashed another gang in Samangan Province. A cave was discovered in the mountains in the course of the operation, which contained winter clothes, food, weapons, ammunition, seditious books and leaflets printed abroad. According to one of the captured, the bandits intended to spend the winter in that cave conducting attacks on the neighbouring villages in order to intimidate the population.

According to BAKHTAR agency, another gang of mercenaries of imperialism and reaction has been routed in Ghowr Province. Weapons of American, Chinese and Pakistani makes have been seized from the bandits.

HUSAK SPEECH TO CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD141425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Approaching the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Oct--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who delivered a speech at the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum,voiced the conviction that the plenum's decision to convene the party's 16th routine congress will meet with a broad response among all communists and broad strata of the public and give impetus to a new upsurge in the Czechoslovak people's political, social and labor activeness.

The preparation of the 16th congress, he continued, will be the business not only of the communists but also of millions of working people who link their life and work and their hopes and prospects with the party's policy.

Assessing the results of the work of our party and entire society, the speaker continued, we may note that the main tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress are being successfully fulfilled. We have achieved many successes and surmounted many obstacles and difficulties. As a whole the seventies have gone down in the history of socialist building in the CSSR as a decade of fruitful work and stable peaceful development.

The CPCZ, the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary stressed, is marching to meet the congress ideologically and organizationally cohesive, firmly linked with the people and with a high degree of activeness in its ranks. Its internal life is developing in full accord with the party rules, and the CPCZ is the guiding force of society and enjoys confidence and authority in the international communist and workers movement. In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 15th congress decisions our party has strengthened internally, the composition of the party ranks has improved and numbers have increased. The CPCZ now has over 1.5 million members and candidate members. Since the 15th congress almost 300,000 people have been admitted to the party on the basis of individual selection.

In the present, Sixth 5-Year Plan we have set crucial tasks in the production sphere and in the further improvement of our people's high living standard. However, the implementation of these tasks has taken place under substantially more complex conditions than in the previous 5-year period. At the same time, the main result of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is the further expansion of social achievements and the improvement of people's living conditions.

Together with the mobilization of our economy's internal resources, G. Husak stressed, decisive significance is attached to the constant intensification of all-round economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union in implementing these tasks. Life has convincingly shown again what an enormous role this cooperation plays in ensuring the stability of and in boosting the CSSR economy. We also relied on strengthening cooperation with the other socialist community countries and on our increasingly energetic participation in CEMA activity.

The constant intensification of all-round cooperation with the USSR and the Czechoslovak economy's increasingly broad involvement in the international socialist division of labor are an effective lever in the sphere of foreign economic relations and with this aid we can resist the adverse influence of the objective external conditions which we are obliged to continue to bear in mind. That is why, in determining our economic plans for the eighties, the further intensification of this cooperation is of key, decisive significance.

We link the solution of the strategic questions of enhancing the national economy's efficiency primarily with the elaboration of the Seventh 5-Year Plan targets. We must elaborate for the 16th congress a program in the socioeconomic sphere ensuring the further planned, upward and balanced development of the economy.

It is a case of ensuring that the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a 5-year plan of high efficiency and quality, of scientific and technical progress, and the sharing and specialization of production with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On this basis we shall continue to implement our sociopolitical program.

All our activity in the foreign policy sphere, the speaker pointed out, is based on the constant consolidation of friendship and alliance and the development and intensification of all-round cooperation with the USSR. This is the most reliable guarantee of the CSSR's sovereignty, independence, security and successful socialist development.

Czechoslovakia, with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is making an active contribution to the struggle of progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces for peace and social progress.

The socialist community states' principled policy has brought important, specific results. Undoubted progress has been achieved in the struggle to preserve peace and in the pursuit of a policy of peaceful coexistence implemented in the struggle against the most reactionary forces of imperialism, with which the hegemonist Chinese leadership is now quite openly closing ranks.

We have always pointed out that the struggle for peace is taking place in keen confrontation with the aggressive forces of imperialism and world reaction. As a result of their dangerous, adventurist course there has been a grave complication in the international situation. These forces are directing counterrevolutionary attacks primarily against the socialist states. Their goal is to undermine the unity of the socialist community, particularly the alliance of individual countries with the USSR. They are constantly trying with all their might to weaken and corrupt the socialist system in individual socialist states. Recently this dangerous policy of interfering in internal affairs and inspiring and supporting antisocialist forces has been manifested particularly in connection with the situation in Poland. Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects and condemns these dangerous maneuvers by the enemies of socialism. We side firmly with the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people, and we are sure they have sufficient strength to overcome the difficulties of the present period and repel the onslaught of socialism's internal and external opponents.

We are sure that the forces of socialism, progress and peace can thwart imperialism's criminal plans, defend peace, and achieve the further continuation of the process of the relaxation of tension. In the present period mankind has no task more urgent or more important.

The people's struggle for peace is headed by the socialist community states and above all the Soviet Union, with its principled Leninist foreign policy, G. Husak continued. The proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee conference last May, the peace-loving initiatives submitted in his recent speech in Alma-Ata by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and the complex of proposals which the Soviet Government has put forward at the present UN General Assembly session have met with broad support in the world. The CSSR fully supports these proposals and is taking an active part in the struggle of the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces for their implementation.

An analysis of the past years and the results achieved show that we are marching along the correct path. Our party and our entire society have, during the fulfillment of the programs of the 14th and 15th congresses, acquired valuable experience on which we will rely in our future work.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL IN KIEV

AU141549 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, today received Marjai, Hungarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, who was in Kiev in connection with the opening of Hungarian Economy and Technology Days. In a warm and friendly conversation it was noted with deep satisfaction that fraternal friendship and truly comradely cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, the Soviet and the Hungarian peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, were further developing. Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke about the activity of the republic's party organizations in preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Marjai reported how the communists and working people of Hungary were implementing tasks set forth by the 12th MSZMP Congress for the construction of a developed socialist society.

Participating in the conversation were Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Maklari, Hungarian consul general in Kiev.

MOROZOV, TSANOV HOLD COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD141225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 8 October V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a meeting with V. Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transportation. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION CITED

LD141518 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct, TASS--Fierce armed clashes are continuing between Iran and Iraq. According to reports, after crossing the Karun River Iraqi troops are pressing ahead in the direction of the city of Ahwaz, the administrative centre of Iran's Khuzestan Province, and the city of Abadan, which has one of the world's biggest oil refineries. The communique by the Iraqi general command says that its troops are destroying pockets of enemy resistance, inflicting to it heavy losses in manpower and material. Iraqi aircraft destroyed in Dezful area a bridge and fuel depots, and explosed new sections of the strategic Abadan-Ahvaz-Tehran oil pipeline.

Tehran, 14 Oct, TASS--According to the communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, over the past 24 hours the Iraqi Airforce and Rocket Units were striking against civilian targets deep in Iran's territory. As a result of shelling of Susangerd, there are killed and injured among its population. Considerable damage has been inflicted to the city. In the course of fighting in Ahvaz area both sides suffered heavy losses in manpower and materiel.

During an air raid on the oil terminal in Kharq Island, the communique said, five Iraqi aircraft were downed. An Iraqi armour column came under attack near Shalanichi area near Ahvaz, after which the Iraqis were forced to retreat.

Speaking on television, President A. Bani-Sadr of Iran said that the situation in the front was characterised by "some improvement for the Iranian side" and that the "enemy was suffering heavy losses." According to a Tehran Radio report, member of Iran's Supreme Defence Council Khamene'i said that Iranian troops scored "relative success" in the area of Khorramshahr. According to the radio, Khamene'i admitted that the Iraqi troops "had penetrated east of Karun River."

Iran's Supreme Defence Council held yesterday its first meeting to discuss the military potential of Iran and Iraq as well as plans of combat operations. A calm situation remains in the Iranian capital. At the same time there is a shortage of fuel in the city. A black-out is observed at night time.

PLO'S KHALAF INTERVIEW ON IRAQI-IRANIAN CITED

LD141808 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct, TASS--An expansion of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict plays into the hand of the USA which is seeking to carry out a direct interference in the Persian Gulf area for the purpose of establishing its full control over the oil resources of the region, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN.

He emphasized that Washington is interested in endless regional wars in the Near and Middle East. U.S. imperialism, pursuing its own selfish aims, tries to sow hostility between the states of this part of the globe. We have no doubt that the unleashing of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is the result of the United States' intrigues, Salah Khalaf said.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE DISCUSSES OIL ASPECT OF CONFLICT

LD141421 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 10 Oct 80 pp 8-9

[R. Andreasyan article: "The Oil Aspect of the Conflict"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran is doing those countries tremendous damage. The sides are making military strikes against sites of vital importance for their economic development. Bombings from the air and artillery shelling are not only destroying airfields and military hardware. They are also targeted on oil refineries, pipelines, fuel reservoirs, ports through which oil is exported and to some extent the oilfields. After all, oil is those countries' main asset. Revenue from oil exports accounts for about 90 percent of their currency earnings and serves as the main source of finance for development plans and the material guarantee of progress.

Did the two countries' patriotic forces wage a severe struggle to expel the foreign monopolies from their oil economy only in order to destroy it in mutual conflict? Did the two countries, together with other OPEC members, wage a stubborn struggle against oil imperialism to achieve an increase many times over in their revenue from liquid fuel, only in order to deprive themselves of these achievements in the course of military operations?

As L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "Neither Iraq nor Iran is gaining anything by the mutual destruction, the bloodshed and the undermining of each other's economies. Only a third party, to which the interests of peoples in the region are alien, stands to gain." That third party is imperialism.

Known oil reserves in Iran are estimated at 7.9 billion tons (10.5 percent of the capitalist world's reserves), and in Iraq--4.2 billion tons (5.6 percent). Last year 165 million tons of liquid fuel were extracted in Iraq, and 156 million tons were exported. In Iran the figures are 156 million tons and 110 million tons respectively. In terms of oil exports Iraq ranks second in the capitalist world (after Saudi Arabia), and Iran third.

The main oilfields in Iran are concentrated in the southwestern Province of Khuzestan. The main export ports are Abadan and Khark Island. In Iraq, oil is extracted in the north of the country around the cities of Kirkuk and Mosul, and also in the south, in the Basra region. And is it exported through the port of Fao, and also through pipelines to ports in Syria and Turkey.

Iran outstrips all the developing countries in terms of the capacity of its oil refineries, which is 46 million tons per year. In Iraq this indicator is more modest--8.4 million tons--but before the present conflict capacities there were being built up at an accelerated rate. The Abadan oil refinery is the biggest in the world (its capacity is 25 million tons per year). Other similar Iranian enterprises are located in Tehran and Tabriz. In Iraq, the main oil refineries are in Baghdad, Basra and Beji.

According to reports from the authorities in the two countries and the foreign mass media, as a result of the present combat the main pipelines leading to export ports and oil refineries have been partially destroyed, as have these enterprises themselves in Abadan, Tehran, Baghdad and Basra, pumping stations and oil wharves in Abadan, on Khark Island and in Fao, and main oil reservoirs. As yet the oilfields have suffered less damage. Oil exports from Iran and Iraq have completely stopped.

As yet the stoppage of Iraqi and Iranian oil exports has not had a great effect on the world capitalist market for liquid fuel. Recently a significant excess of supply over demand--the equivalent of about 100 million tons a year--has been observed on that market. Venezuela, Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates have now announced their intention of increasing extraction to make up for the stoppage in oil deliveries from the two warring countries. The developed capitalist states have recently built up very large commercial fuel reserves. In the United States, West European countries and Japan these reserves are the equivalent of the volume of consumption over 3 or 4 months or more.

The United States stopped importing Iranian oil last year, and imports less than 1 percent of its oil from Iraq. Iraq's share in exports of liquid fuel to the countries of the European Common Market is 10 percent, Iran's is 4 percent, and for Japan (in 1978) these figures are 3 and 15 percent respectively. The main consumers of Iraqi and Iranian oil in Western Europe are France and Italy (the proportion of imports is 25 and 15 percent respectively). A number of developing countries now find themselves in a significantly worse position, as they imported a relatively large amount of oil from Iraq and Iran and, unlike the West, were unable to stockpile major commercial reserves of fuel.

Deliveries of oil from other Persian Gulf countries to consumers via the Strait of Hormuz are continuing to take place without hindrance. On 1 October the Iranian Government issued a special statement to the effect that Iran adheres to international commitments as regards the strait and will make every effort to ensure normal navigation of that waterway.

Nonetheless the United States stubbornly goes on whipping up hysteria around the threat to oil routes and on that pretext sends its naval armada closer to the Persian Gulf. Moreover Washington seeks to involve its allies in the planned military operations. Thus the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict helps to bring imperialist intervention forces into play, which threatens the interests of all countries and peoples in this and adjacent regions. All this again confirms the old truth that oil is a combustible material not only in the physical sense, but in the political sense too. The conflagration which has flared up not only threatens the oilfields and pipelines, it is a danger to the whole world. So it must be extinguished all the more rapidly. Common sense must prevail.

USE OF AQABAH AS TRANSIT PORT FOR IRAQI ARMS DENIED

LD142116 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] San Francisco, 14 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: Fabrications by certain political circles in the West and a number of mass media bodies about mythical Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq through Jordan are so groundless that they are being denied by American journalists. A Los Angeles TIMES correspondent reports from the Jordanian port of Aqabah that "despite reports that Iraq has turned this Jordanian seaport into a war supply base, there was no visible evidence here that Iraq-bound arms or other military supplies have moved through Aqabah since the start of the Iran-Iraq war". The newspaper indicates that shipping agents and other sources who closely watch the port traffic "insisted that no military cargoes have been unloaded at Aqabah". A boat tour demonstrated that the cargoes aboard the anchored ships, "consisted of routine freight obviously en route before the war began".

As to the Soviet ships, which, allegedly, carry weapons to Iraq, the Los Angeles TIMES stresses that "the only Soviet presence in Aqabah were three cargo ships, the Nikolay Gogol, the Sudak and Ruzhaniy, all waiting at anchor for docking space in the port. The newspaper points out that according to manifests "Sudak and Ruzhaniy carried mixed cargoes of timber and iron from the Danube region and commercial goods from Vienna, destined for both Jordanian and Iraqi buyers. The third ship, Nikolay Gogol, was loaded with American soybean meal destined for Baghdad. It had been at anchor here since September 16, almost a week before the war began."

EGYPTIAN OFFER OF FACILITIES PART OF U.S. PRESSURE ON ALLIES

LD150829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed Rejoinder "In the Role of Barker"; From the "World Today" feature compiled by I. Kovalev]

[Text] A report has come in from Cairo of a new "initiative" from the Egyptian leadership: West European U.S. allies have been invited to take advantage of military installations on Egyptian territory for the "defense of Western interests" in the Persian Gulf. These countries, the Egyptian press adds, have been offered the same military privileges as the United States already enjoys in Egypt.

Of course, it would be possible to explain such "hospitality" with reference to Cairo's desire to secure new sources of economic handouts and military deliveries. There is, however, another side to this venture. The term "knight's move" suits it very well. Let us turn our attention to the following fact. While building up its armed forces in the northwest part of the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf, the United States is putting very strong pressure on its NATO allies to add their armed forces to the Pentagon's interventionist forces. But the allies have reacted unenthusiastically to this call. And now, by all accounts, the role of drumming up accomplices in provocations has been entrusted to Cairo.

And so, a knight's move. An Egyptian knight on an American militarist board.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-ASAD VISIT TO MOSCOW

Soviet-Syrian Communique

LD141035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Syrian Joint Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 8 through 10 October at the head of a party and government delegation.

During the visit talks were held between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the SAR; 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and prime minister of the SAR; Z. Mashariqa, deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the SAR; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and deputy prime minister of the SAR for economic affairs; M. Talas, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and defense minister; D. Ni'mah, member of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front; A. 'Uthman, member of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front; and Y. Ju'aydani, SAR minister of labor and social affairs.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--G. M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Ye. M. Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V. I. Yukhin, USSR ambassador to the SAR, and O. A. Grinevskiy, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry;

On the Syrian side--J. al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, and A. Nashabi, chief of a department of the SAR Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, which passed in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a thorough and fruitful exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of Soviet-Syrian relations and the situation in the Near East and on other international problems of mutual interest.

Taking into account the achieved level of Soviet-Syrian relations, and desirous of elevating them to a new, even higher stage, the sides decided to conclude a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SAR. The treaty was signed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the SAR. They emphasized the important political significance of this document in the plane of the further strengthening and intensifying of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

The sides confirmed that regular personal meetings between the leaders of the two countries are of fundamental significance for further strengthening Soviet-Syrian relations and determined the general avenues of development of the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SAR. The sides also advocated the broadening of contacts and consultations at other levels.

After examining the status of Soviet-Syrian relations the sides voiced satisfaction with their steady development, particularly in the past decade, in the political, party, economic, cultural and other spheres.

The USSR and the SAR will continue to pay paramount attention to the strengthening of political relations between them, proceeding from the premise that cooperation in this sphere reflects positively on the entire range of Soviet-Syrian bilateral relations and is an important factor in the struggle to achieve a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem.

The sides voiced the desire to continue to expand and develop friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

After making a high appraisal of the achieved level of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries, the sides remarked upon their stable and mutually advantageous nature. The Syrian side noted the important contribution which the USSR is making to the development of power engineering and electrification, the petroleum industry, transportation, irrigation and other sectors of the SAR national economy, and also to the training of national cadres. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of a further improvement in the quality and effectiveness of economic cooperation.

During the talks there was discussion of questions of further Soviet assistance to Syria in strengthening its defense potential, and the relevant decisions were taken. The sides confirmed their readiness to continue cooperation in this sphere.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the situation in the Near East.

The sides once again resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with active U.S. participation as directed against the rights and fundamental interests of all Arab countries and peoples and preventing the achievement of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The sides voiced concern at the persistence of a dangerous seat of tension in this region as a result of the aggressive actions of Israel and the imperialist forces supporting it. They resolutely condemn the militarist Near East policy of the United States and its attempts to strengthen its political and military-strategic positions there and to deploy a network of military bases.

The USSR and the SAR declare that all Israel's legislative and administrative acts aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem are a most flagrant violation of international law and a serious impediment to achieving just peace in the Near East and must be rescinded. They also condemn Israel's other illegal actions in the occupied Arab territories, particularly the creation of Israeli settlements there, the continuing profanation of Arab historical, religious and cultural values, the intensification of repression and racial discrimination against the Arab population and also the terror against Palestinians and their leaders.

The sides categorically reject the policy of separate deals, including the attempts by Egypt, Israel and the United States to assume the right to conduct behind the backs of the Palestinian people any talks concerning their destiny. The sides resolutely condemn the talks on so-called "autonomy for Palestinians" as an attempt to prevent the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands which it seized in 1967.

The sides believe that the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory policy contradicts the Arab peoples' fundamental interests, hinders the achievement of an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East and aids Israeli consolidation on the occupied Arab territories.

The Soviet Union and Syria confirm their determination to continue the joint struggle to achieve an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of a full and unconditional Israeli troop withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem, and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, as well as the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions. The participation of all interested parties, including the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative--is essential to the achievement of such a settlement.

The sides came out in support of the resolution of the seventh extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly and, in particular, its appeal to the Security Council asking it to take effective measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter in the event of Israel's failure to fulfill that resolution.

Pointing out that the Arab countries and peoples have scored certain successes in the struggle against the policy of separate deals and the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory line in Near East affairs, the sides expressed the firm conviction that the cohesion and unity of action of all Arabs is of decisive significance for the further development of these successes. In this connection emphasis was placed on the great significance of the decisions of the conferences of Arab states and the PLO--members of the National Steadfastness and Resistance Front--and particularly the decisive stand which they took at this front's conference in Tripoli in April, 1980, with a view to stepping up the rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

The Soviet side evaluated highly Syria's principled stand on questions of a Near East settlement and its effective contribution to strengthening the Arab states' unity of action. The Syrian side expressed gratitude to the USSR and the other socialist community countries for their immutable support for the Arab peoples' just struggle. It emphasized the need for the Soviet Union's participation in a Near East settlement at all its stages.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria noted the importance of further strengthening in every possible way the friendship and cooperation between the Arab peoples and the peoples of the USSR and also of the other socialist community countries--which accords with the interests of strengthening the Arab countries' independence and security. They declared that they will continue to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship.

H. al-Asad spoke about the steps being taken by Syria's leadership toward strengthening the Arabs' cohesion and about the intention of the leaders of Syria and Libya to travel the path of their unification and comprehensive cooperation in accordance with the Tripoli declaration which they signed on 10 September, 1980. The Soviet side evaluated highly the determination shown by the leaders of Syria and Libya to act in concert with a view to achieving unity between them and to strengthening the Arab countries' cohesion in the struggle against Israeli aggression, the anti-Arab Camp David deal and the capitulationist course in Near East affairs.

During an examination of the situation in Lebanon the sides resolutely condemned the continuing and expanding aggression of Israel, which enjoys the support of imperialist forces, against the peaceful Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees, and its increasingly overt and flagrant interference in that country's internal affairs--which represents a serious threat to security and peace in that region. [paragraph continues]

Insisting on the immediate cessation of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon, they once again confirm the need for the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of the ensurance of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The sides advocate the strengthening of the Lebanese Government's legitimate power throughout the country's territory and observance of the Palestine resistance movement's legitimate interests in Lebanon.

Having examined the situation in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea region, the sides condemned the intensified U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the states in that region and to force them to forgo their inalienable right to dispose of their own national wealth. They believe that the U.S. expansion and modernization of the military base on Diego Garcia and U.S. utilization of military bases on the territory of Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya constitute a serious threat to the independence and security of the region's states. They come out resolutely against the creation of military-political blocs and military bases in the region and for the observance of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

In the course of an exchange of opinions on the most important international problems the sides registered a broad coincidence of views. They resolutely condemned attempts by imperialist and hegemonist forces to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension, to unleash a new round of the arms race, to interfere in other states' internal affairs and to create seats of crisis in various parts of the world. In this connection the sides reassert that they will continue the course of maintaining universal peace and ensuring international security and will rebuff imperialist claims. They came out in favor of continuing or resuming multilateral and bilateral talks begun earlier on limiting the arms race and on disarmament, and of achieving concrete results at such talks.

The USSR and Syria are convinced that a most important salient of the struggle to consolidate peace and international security is the elimination of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism from the practice of international relations. They resolutely condemn imperialist states' attempts to achieve domination over other states by means of arbitrarily declaring various parts of the world to be the sphere of their own "vital interests."

The sides stressed the need to further strengthen the alliance of the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for the peoples' freedom and independence, for the liberation of the peoples' land from foreign occupation, and against neocolonialism and racial oppression. They declare their desire to develop and strengthen solidarity among the natural allies in this struggle--the socialist community countries, the nonaligned and developing states and all progressive forces. The great role played by the nonaligned movement in contemporary world politics was noted.

The sides declared their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for national independence and sovereignty. The need was stressed for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan which must reliably guarantee a complete end to and nonresumption of all types of outside interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in Afghanistan's affairs.

The USSR and Syria place a high assessment on the historical role of the Iranian revolution which overthrew the shah's regime and eliminated American imperialism's domination in that country. They support Iran's inalienable right to decide its own destiny independently, without any outside interference. They resolutely condemn U.S. military provocations and political and economic pressure with respect to Iran, which are in flagrant contradiction to the fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Syria welcomed the proclamation of the independent state of Zimbabwe, the culmination of the many years of heroic struggle by that country's people against the racist colonial regime. They reasserted their solidarity with the Namibian people's just struggle for freedom and independence and with the people of South Africa who are fighting to eliminate the regime of racial oppression.

The sides also reasserted the need to continue international efforts aimed at creating a new international economic order on the basis of justice and equality in economic relations. They expressed support for the efforts made by developing states in the cause of economic liberation and the implementation of complete sovereignty over their own natural resources and the utilization of these resources in the interests of their peoples' progress and prosperity.

The sides reasserted the importance of implementing the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act, including those which apply to the Mediterranean and which provide for the close linkage of security on the European Continent with security in the Mediterranean region. Their implementation must be promoted by holding the meeting of representatives of the all-European conference states scheduled for November in Madrid in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The sides again declare their desire to continue to act in the interests of increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining universal peace, strengthening the peoples' security and promoting international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The Soviet and Strian sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of H. al-Asad's visit, regarding them as an important contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Syrian peoples and expanding Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

H. al-Asad expressed gratitude to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded him and those accompanying him during the visit. He conveyed an invitation to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitations were accepted with thanks.

Media Appraisals Cited

LD141233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS roundup: "A Good Foundation for Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet-Syrian summit talks in Moscow, the speeches delivered at the Kremlin dinner by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and the signing of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty have engendered great interest and lively reactions in the world. It is noted that the friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria, which is growing year by year, symbolizes the unity of the two greatest forces of modern times--socialism and national liberation--and their interaction in the struggle for universal peace and social progress.

The Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty is a new and important step in relations between the two countries. It serves the cause of establishing a genuine and just peace in the Near East, the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH writes.

This treaty reflects the Soviet Union's firm and principled stance on international questions and also the important role Syria plays in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Near East, the paper stresses.

Another Syrian paper--TISHRIN--points out that despite the abundance of international events the signing of the Soviet-Syrian treaty stands out among them. This important historic step on the path of strengthening friendly relations between the USSR and Syria will exert a great influence on the development of the situation in the Near East.

In present-day conditions the need to strengthen Soviet-Arab relations corresponds not only to the interests of all anti-imperialist forces but also to the Arabs' supreme national interests, George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, said. He criticized attempts by certain circles in the Arab world, beneath the slogan "Neutrality in Relation to the Great Powers," to impose a renunciation of the principled alliance with the socialist countries. "Theories" of this kind, G. Hawi pointed out, are detrimental to the Arab national liberation movement and prevent the liberated states from taking full advantage of the change in the correlation of forces in the world in socialism's favor and achieving full independence.

Through its leader the Soviet land, the Moroccan information agency MAP states, commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech, reaffirmed its support for the Arab people of Palestine's struggle to implement their national rights and condemned the treacherous Camp David deal. L.I. Brezhnev, MAP stresses, clearly identified those who are actually responsible for the explosive situation existing in the Near and Middle East and reiterated the USSR's advocacy of a political settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible through the efforts of both issues.

Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO points out that Soviet-Syrian relations are developing successfully and have attained a high level on the basis of the two countries' common interests in the struggle for peace and social progress and against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices.

L.I. Brezhnev, the Yugoslav paper BORBA notes, stated that the Soviet-Syrian treaty is the logical result of the all-round development of Soviet-Syrian relations and will lay a fine foundation for their further progress in all spheres. According to H. al-Asad, the paper continues, the treaty is of exceptional importance and marks a new stage in the development of Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation.

Broad strata of the Indian public welcome the signing of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty, which is undoubtedly of great importance for the improvement of the Near East situation and establishment of lasting peace there, (Chandradzhit Yadav), prominent Indian public figure and leader of the people's party parliamentary faction, said.

"In the international plane the Soviet-Syrian treaty is intended to help normalize the situation in the Near East and establish a genuine, just peace there. The treaty has no other purpose and it is not directed against third countries. It is a treaty for peace, not for war," the French paper L'HUMANITE stresses, commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech. "Concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict," the paper went on, "the Soviet leader pointed out that the security of the Arab states and peoples is threatened by those who are trying to force a predatory and rapacious deal on them, who are blackmailing them with their military bases and sending warships to their shores, who are using seats of conflicts in this region for their own selfish ends."

The Soviet leader, the New York TIMES notes, described the treaty as an important new step which raises relations between the two countries to a new and higher level.

AP gave an account of L.I. Brezhnev's speech and stressed that the Soviet president made one of the most authoritative statements on the conflict, saying that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and he warned the West: "Keep out of these events!"

Ostalskiy Commentary

LD141445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by A. Ostalskiy: "On the Front Line of the Struggle"]

[Excerpt] Sociopolitical processes within the country and the development of events in the region in recent years have conditioned Syria's leading position in the Arab people's struggle for the liberation of the territories seized by Israel and for the Palestinians' self-determination. Part of Syrian land--the Golan Heights--has been occupied by the Israelis. Many of the wounds inflicted by the aggressor have not healed. The city of Al-Qunaytirah which has become a monument to the occupiers' ferocity, remains in ruins. Threats against Syria backed up by the concentration of Israeli troops on the country's borders constantly emanate from Tel Aviv.

However, blackmail and the constant threat of attack have not broken the people's will. The republic has resolutely rejected the separate deals with the aggressor which Washington is imposing and which the Syrians have aptly called "a marriage contract between a widow and her husband's murderer."

The foreign and domestic policies of any state are always two parts of a single whole. The anti-imperialist course of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] would have been impossible without progressive transformations.

The overwhelming majority of the population is employed in agriculture and agrarian reform is therefore of special significance. About 2 million hectares of land have been confiscated from big landowners and handed over to the peasants and thousands of cooperatives have been created. The state sector, which already accounts for 75 percent of industrial production, is developing rapidly.

However, not only roses but thorns are encountered on the path of the country's development.

The parasitical strata of feudalists and the landowing bourgeoisie nurtured by the colonialists will not surrender their positions without resistance. The role of reaction's shock detachment has been assumed by the extremist "Moslem Brotherhood" organization which takes cover under religious phraseology. It is indicative that the members of this organization have not only executed patriots and blown up state institutions and educational establishments but have also burned Syrian and Palestinian flags and attacked premises belonging to the Palestinian resistance movement. After the defeat of several "Moslem Brotherhood" groups and the investigation which was carried out it emerged that they are closely linked both with Arab reactionaries and with foreign intelligence services, primarily the Israeli and U.S. services.

Under the conditions of the intensified onslaught by the hostile forces and the complication of the situation in the Near East the Syrian Government attaches tremendous significance to the development of friendly relations with its allies, primarily with the Soviet Union. The Euphrates dam and hydroelectric power station, the Al-Asad lake-reservoir and the miracle-city of Ath-Thawrah which has sprung up in the middle of the desert as though at a sorcerer's command, have become real symbols of Arab-Soviet friendship. The Euphrates hydraulic complex, which provides about 95 percent of the electricity the country generates, has made it possible to restore to life hundreds of thousands of hectares of arid land. The Soviet Union renders Syria aid in creating and expanding vitally important sectors of its economy and reequipping its agriculture. Our friendship is strengthening with every passing day.

In this connection the visit to our country by H. al-Asad, president of the SAR and general secretary of the Ba'th Party, is of special significance. The Soviet-Syrian talks held in Moscow, which ended with the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, were an important step in bringing our peoples closer together. The friendship between the USSR and Syria, which is strengthening with every passing year, symbolizes the union of the two greatest forces of the present day--socialism and national liberation--and their close collaboration in the struggle for peace and social progress.

"On the international plane," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech, "the Soviet-Syrian treaty is designed to serve the normalization of the situation in the Near East and the establishment of lasting, just peace there. The treaty has no other goals, it is not directed against third countries. It is a treaty for the sake of peace, not for the sake of war."

Further on Al-Asad Departure

A comparison of the item entitled "Departure for Home" published on page H 1 of the 10 October 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian report on 11 October on page one reveals the following addition: Page H 1, paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The guests were also seen off by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, V.P. Yelyutin, N.A. Maltsev and N.A. Shchelokov; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.M. Korniyenko, A.I. Nazarov and N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy ministers; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.I. Yukhin, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic; and O.A. Grinevskiy and D.S. Nikiforov, USSR Foreign Ministry department heads.

During the stay...

Al-Asad Cable to Brezhnev

LD141201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

As I leave the territory of the Soviet Union I send the sincerest greetings to you personally, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Council of Ministers and to all Soviet people. On behalf of all the members of the Syrian delegation and on my own behalf I expressed profound gratitude for the sentiments of friendship and the hospitality accorded us during the visit.

As a result of our meeting an important qualitative development has been achieved in relations between our countries--we have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. This step will consolidate still further the relations between our countries and will ensure their further steady development for the good of our peoples and in the interests of the struggle for our common principles and aims.

I would also like to stress the sides' unity of views on the issues discussed at the talks, which is a further confirmation of the strength of the relations between our countries.

I take this occasion to wish you, respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, health and happiness, and the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union further successes and new achievements in all spheres of life and activity.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

Syrian Party Statement

LD121222 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct, TASS--A meeting of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party was held here under the chairmanship of Hafiz al-Asad, the party's general secretary, president of the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR). Having considered the results of the visit to Moscow by the Syrian party and government delegation led by Hafiz al-Asad, the participants in the meeting unanimously approved the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria signed in Moscow.

A statement of the party's leadership emphasized that the Soviet Union sides with the Arab nation, supports its liberation national [as received] struggle and comes to its aid in the hours of trials. The treaty between the two countries, the statement points out, is a symbol of the unselfish friendship and lofty goals of the Soviet and Syrian peoples. It not only sums up the results of the development of bilateral relations based on friendship, cooperation and mutual respect, but also promotes the strengthening of friendly relations between the two states.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation, the statement goes on, is a great patriotic victory of Syria, since it is leading to the strengthening of its freedom and independence. At the same time the treaty is a national victory of the Arabs, since it will promote the success of their struggle against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Israel and their allies and against the Camp David conspiracy. Finally, the treaty contributes to increasing the importance of the role which Syria plays among the nonaligned states.

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SAR is a great symbol of free sincere cooperation between peoples, contributing to the struggle against such anti-people forces as imperialism, Zionism and reaction", the statement says in conclusion. "It will become an important event in the life of the Arab nation and in its struggle for the realization of its cherished goal--unity, freedom and socialism."

Syrian Approval of Treaty

LD141710 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct, TASS--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) has been unanimously approved by the central leadership of Syria's National Progressive Front which unites the ruling Arab Socialist Renaisance Party, the Syrian Communist Party and a number of other patriotic organizations of the country. A statement issued by the National Progressive Front emphasizes that the Soviet-Syrian treaty which opens a new stage in the fruitful cooperation between the two countries fully accords with the decisions of all the parties which are members of the National Progressive Front.

The statement gives a high appraisal of the role which the Soviet Union plays in the cause of support for the Arab peoples' just struggle for their national rights. "The relations between the USSR and Arab countries have stood many tests during which the Soviet Union proved that it is a staunch and sincere friend of the Arabs," the statement points out.

Syria's relations with the Soviet Union have always been and are based on mutual respect, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation. Concluded in the complex international conditions when U.S. imperialism, making use of As-Sadat's betrayal and lately the armed conflict between _Iraq and Iran, is trying to broaden its military presence in the area of the Near and Middle East, the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation serves as an important basis for anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist policy of Syria.

"The masses of the people of Syria and other Arab countries have met with satisfaction and joy the signing of the treaty which meets their national interests", the statement of the National Progressive Front of Syria says.

The Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic met here to consider the results of the official friendly visit to Moscow by the Syrian party-and-government delegation led by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the SAR. The Council of Ministers have a high appraisal of the visit's results and unanimously approved the Soviet-Syrian friendship treaty of friendship and cooperation.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD141533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Cuban Communist Party (PCC) workers, headed by J. Martinez, sector chief in the PCC Central Committee Department for State and Judicial Organs, was in the USSR from 30 September through 8 October in accordance with the plan for inter-party ties between the CPSU and PCC. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of leadership of Soviet and judicial organs.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee departments, at the Georgian CP Central Committee and at ministries and departments.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT: U.S. VIOLATING CANAL TREATIES

LD141259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from Yu. Kovalenko roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Panama: Washington Is Violating Treaties"]

[Text] Aristides Royo, president of the republic, has sharply criticized U.S. policy with respect to Panama and other Central American countries.

He stressed that the United States is constantly violating the Panama Canal treaties and trying to eliminate the Panamanian people's gains. The Americans, the Panamanian head of government noted, are delaying the transfer to Panama of a number of enterprises located in the so-called Canal Zone and deliberately spoiling buildings and equipment. Speaking of the complexity of talks with the Americans, A. Royo described them as a "nation of store keepers" who will wrangle over any trifle so as to damage Panama's interests.

RPP: CIA PLANNING 'PALACE COUP' IN EL SALVADOR

PY110147 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The United States has decided to disembark large marine units in El Salvador in November. Meanwhile, the CIA has been preparing a palace coup to install Col Adolfo Majano as head of the military junta. The Salvadoran patriots have disclosed Washington's objectives through a special communique released by the National Resistance Organization. The communique of the Salvadoran democrats sheds more light on the Yankees' plan to intervene in El Salvador, where the pro-U.S. junta and the people have been in bitter confrontation.

Last year, the Pentagon sent 166 officers who are now serving in the various companies of the Salvadoran Army. The port of La Union became a support base for the Gringos. Its installations were modified to allow the disembarcation of large military units. A few months ago, the Washington POST reported that by decision of the U.S. National Security Council, three mobile groups of the army, whose destination was El Salvador, were being trained. The appropriate order was directed to the Caribbean Operation Command stationed in Key West, Florida. In sum, the United States has set up a task force to fight the Salvadoran democratic movement, and it seems as though it might be put into action any time.

Since the intervention was not planned just as a means to solve the Salvadoran crisis but to benefit the United States and its buddies, the interventionists and the Salvadoran oligarchy plan to massacre Salvadorans to overcome the threat of famine and unemployment by killing those who were deprived of their goods by oligarchic sectors and multinational companies. This inhuman operation, which is called Centauro, envisages the killing of 300,000 Salvadorans. The strong Salvadoran oligarchic gangs and their protectors of Yankeeland believe that their income and benefits justify the killing of so many poor people.

There is now every reason to believe that certain aspects of the canibalistic operation Centauro are already underway. For instance, Salvadoran troops and U.S. advisers (?burn towns) where peasants demand an agrarian reform and murder all of the inhabitants. One mass massacre took place in the presence of Honduran priests near a border river: 600 persons were (?gunned down) including babies and senior citizens.

The international public is also aware of the use of chemical weapons against farmers by the Salvadoran military. The Yankee air force based in the Panama Canal Zone has bombed those towns which are under the control of patriotic forces. Guatemalan, Honduran and Nicaraguan mercenaries are sent to El Salvador, paid by Yankeeland's secret service.

A few days ago, the Salvadoran junta obtained another kickback of $90 million from the United States to massacre its own people. It wouldn't be appropriate to believe, however, that Washington is taking all these actions keeping in mind only one country, El Salvador. Most observers and specialists believe that Washington has decided to follow an iron-fist policy toward Central America as a whole, from Guatemala to Panama.

The above was confirmed by a specific document: The Presidential Directive No 52, which was drafted by Carter's aide Brzezinski. While the document does not mention expressly the word "intervention," it refers to an agreement on the supply of U.S. weapons and the sending of military and civilian advisers to the area. Quoting a high-ranking State Department official, the magazine (?INFORMER) states that presidential directives entail every form of aid to pro-U.S. governments in their struggle against the left and the guerrillas, and all kinds of measures to influence liberal governments. It also means an armed intervention. The well-known NEW YORK magazine [words indistinct] says Washington believes that an extremely serious crisis has erupted in the U.S.-Latin American relations. Therefore, direct U.S. intervention in response to the Caribbean challenge should not be disregarded.

Latest reports originated in El Salvador indicate that the above threats are taking shape, that the danger hanging over the Salvadoran people demands that each honest person do his best to convey to Washington his "no" to its [word indistinct] plans and to give his solidarity support to those who are fighting for freedom and social liberation.

WHEREABOUTS, DISAPPEARANCE OF PARAGUAYAN COMMUNISTS DISCUSSED

LD131020 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 13 Oct,TASS--With a reference to a statement of representatives of the Argentinian police, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguay Communist Party Antonio Maidana and one of the leaders of the Paraguay working class Emilio Roa were killed. As is known, they were seized in Buenos Aires on August 27. Nothing was known about their fate since that time. The ASSOCIATED PRESS noted that the Argentinian police did not admit that Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa were arrested. Neither Argentine nor Paraguay patriots had been killed.

The world public, being deeply alarmed over the destiny of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, wishes to know what has really happened to the Paraguay communists. If the prominent fighters for freedom and happiness of their people are alive, the authorities of the country where they are staying must announce their whereabouts and must say in what conditions they are held. If the patriots are really killed, the answer must be given who, where and when committed this crime.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN TV, RADIO AGREEMENT--An agreement has been signed in Moscow on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio and Mexican television and radio. The document was signed by Lapin, chairman of USSR Gosteleradio, and Margarita Lopez Portillo, director general of the Radio, Television and Cinematography Directorate of Mexico. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Oct 80 LD]

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD141444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers which discussed a proposal of basic directives of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 was held on 13 October.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the country's national economy has been developing in accordance with the basic directives for 1976-1980, confirmed by the 25th CPSU Congress. A new big step was made in the development of productive forces of the country. National income increased considerably, industry developed dynamically and steadily, above all in those branches delineating the technological progress of the national economy, that is, engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries. Important measures strengthening the material technological base of agriculture were adopted. The growth of social production, as well as increasing its effectiveness, enabled the implementation of a broad program to increase the living standard of the people. Pensions of collective farmers, as well as certain categories of workers of a number of industries in the national economy were improved; so were social and living conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War. Housing construction is being developed on a large-scale, considerable measures for environment protection and the efficient use and recycling of natural resources have been carried out.

The project of the basic directives of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 envisages further growth of the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of the gradual development of the socialist economy, the increasing effectiveness of social production, and improving quality of work.

The USSR Council of Ministers commissioned the Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and councils of ministers of union republics to continue working on the project of the basic directives of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985, according to CPSU plenum decisions and decisions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the fundamental issues of economic and social development of the country. USSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been commissioned to finish as soon as possible the work on the project of basic directives of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985, taking into account the suggestions and remarks mentioned at the session.

During the deliberations on the project of basic directives the question of the fulfillment of the state plan of economic and social development of the USSR for the 9 months of the current year, was also discussed. An appropriate decision was adopted aimed at securing the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1980, the decisive year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The session was addressed by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the deliberations of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SUPREME SOVIET BUDGET, PLANNING COMMISSIONS MEET

LD142306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the Budget and Planning Commissions of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the meeting approved drafts for the concluding of the plan and the budget and adopted decisions to pass them on for consideration by other standing commissions of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The next session of the highest organ of state power in the country will open in Moscow on 22 October.

PROBLEM OF MANPOWER RESOURCES EXAMINED

LD141920 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our news item is about manpower problems in the Soviet Union.

The demographic situation in this country as seen by experts is at the moment unfavorable It's influenced to a large extent by the distant after effects of the Second World War, which cost the Soviet people 20 million lives. Now the children of a numerically small generation that was born during the war are starting work. So in the next few years in most of the country's regions the number of people retiring on pension will surpass that of the young workers, which means that we'll have to increase production without increasing the number of workers at enterprises. A major emphasis in this program will be placed on measures to rationalize the use of manpower.

Before dealing with the proposed program itself here are a few facts about Soviet manpower resources. Every person who works today has studied an average 9 years. Two out of every three workers have a secondary or a higher education. A third of the workers are white collar employees, so the task is to make the utmost of the Soviet workers' tremendous potentialities, and how to do this? One of the [word indistinct] lies in the system of planning.

For many years the country's enterprises have had the right to determine the number of workers they need. It was believed that the factory manager would be interested in fulfilling production assignments with small numbers of men, using the saving on the wage bill to pay more to the most successful workers. Regrettably, these hopes have not materialized. Individual positive examples in this field have not become widespread.

Now let's take another example, the Shchekino experiment. In the town of Shchekino in the Tula region, the central part of the European USSR, in 10 years the Azot Chemical Association has tripled output, reduced the number of workers by 1,500 and considerably increased the wages of the remaining personnel. Thanks to effective production engineering schemes and new machinery and methods output per worker has risen 3.4 times. However, the situation is different at most other enterprises. Manufacturing managers have envisaged in their plans excessive unwarranted increases in the number of workers and employees. They did so mechanically because they had become accustomed to extensive [word indistinct] factors and has not been able to adapt themselves to the new demographic situation and the possibilities offered by scientific and technological progress.

The 1980 plan has fixed the top limit of workers for ministries to determine relevant ceiling figures for associations and enterprises under their control. We shall continue doing so in the future as well. The 5-year plans will also include targets for reducing labor inputs.

The situation that has taken shape in the USSR is that educational standards of workers outpace the improvement of production. That is why many secondary school leaders will have to do relatively simple jobs, jobs that do not require many years of study. This problem has two aspects. The utilitarian approach to man is alien to socialism. In our country an individual is not just a participant in production, our society needs educated, socially active and thinking people, people capable of directing all its affairs. Education gives a person the opportunity to develop as a worker, enables him to acquire a new trade in a shorter time and participate actively in public life and work creatively.

On the other hand slow mechanization of production creates a disproportion. We shall rectify this disproportion not by hindering education but by stepping up the retooling of production. Limiting the number of workers will not by itself bring the desired result. It will be necessary to apply effective economic sanctions against those who violate the discipline of production. The money to pay the wages of workers recruited above the established ceiling can be taken from the bonuses fund formed from profits, and those executives who take more workers than necessary should be fined.

Other proposed measures include an improvement in planning on a nationwide scale, a reduction of losses of working time, an improvement in the system of manpower training and a reduction of labor turnover.

NEED FOR MINERAL RESOURCES NOTED, WASTE DEPLORED

LD150944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Over the last 10 years alone the output of minerals has more than doubled in the USSR. Thus, the need for natural raw materials is rising. However, although the reserves of minerals in the USSR are great, they are not limitless, and now as never before an economic and thrifty attitude to the mineral riches is an urgent matter.

Regrettably, the losses of minerals during excavation, processing and transportation remain great. In addition, mineral riches are not always used in a comprehensive way. Quite often valuable products are dumped as waste instead of being used. On the one hand this deprives the national economy of extra raw materials; on the other these so called wastes pollute the environment.

MAGAZINE REPORTS ON SIZE OF SIBERIAN OIL, GAS RESERVES

LD131430 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS--This year about 315 million tons of oil and gas condensate will be extracted in Siberia, or more than the target set by the 25th CPSU Congress for the current five-year plan (1975-1980).

Quoting these figures in an article about Siberia's oil and gas complex, the magazine PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST [PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA] says that the peace at which oil and gas production is being increased in Siberia has no analogue in history. The first 200,000 tons of Siberian oil were sent for refining in 1964. Already 28 million tons were produced in 1970 and 143 million tons in 1975. Today roughly every tenth ton of liquid fuel extracted in the world comes from Siberia.

The extraction of natural gas is also increasing rapidly. The first gas wells became operative in 1978. Today the country gets from there 58 billion cubic metres of gas. In the future it is realistic to expect the Urengoy deposit alone to annually produce 200-250 million cubic metres of gas.

The present level of oil and gas extraction in Siberia was achieved almost entirely by using the USSR's own technical, scientific and labour resources. Cooperation with other countries was helpful indeed but it never was a determining factor of development, the magazine stresses.

Refuting forecasts by the American CIA about unfavourable prospects for oil and gas production in the east of the USSR, the magazine writes that Siberia has big reserves of fuel. This is evidenced, for instance, by the fact that the larger part of the over 270 oil and gas deposits discovered in the USSR during the first three years of the present five-year plan alone are located in Siberia. It should also be remembered that the Siberian oil and gas industry is among the youngest in the world and for this reason will serve people for long.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 OCT

LD150024 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 October. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farmers in Altayskiy Kray have delivered 2 million tons of grain to the state. Plans for the delivery to the state of barley, oats, peas and millet have been fulfilled. (0700 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers have harvested 110 million tons of grain, a record yield. (1600 GMT)

HARVESTING, PLOWING, SEED PREPARATION PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD141311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The October Fields"]

[Excerpts] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by Monday 6 October grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 114.9 million hectares in the country--93 percent of the sown area--and threshed from 112.5 million hectares. Rice had been harvested from 435,000 hectares--66 percent of that sown, corn from 15.9 million hectares--83 percent, sugar beet from 1.46 million hectares--40 percent, potatoes from 2.5 million hectares--79 percent, and vegetables from 747,000 hectares--59 percent. Some 58.9 million hectares of fall plowing have been carried out.

Tension persists in the areas sown with late crops--sugar beet, sunflowers, corn for grain, potatoes, buckwheat and millet, the conditions this year are such that these crops "came on" much later than usual, and all at once. Of course, this has sharply increased the already heavy load on machinery and people. But there is no other way--it is necessary to gather in all that has been cultivated before the persistent frosts set in and to ensure reliable storage of products.

The situation as regards the harvesting and procurement of potatoes is causing concern in a number of places. The harvest is lower than expected and the proportion of small tubers in the overall output is great. Leading farms are carefully adjusting the combines and diggers and placing the machines' working parts closer together. As a rule potatoes from areas with above-average characteristics and light soils are laid in for seed, and here the tubers are carefully sorted and homogeneous seed consignments are made up. The high rate of harvesting work in the Urals, West Siberia and East Siberia regions, where they have practically finished lifting potatoes and the harvest is good, must be noted.

Unfortunately that is not how things stand everywhere. Reports reaching the editorial office indicate that in some regions they are harvesting potatoes without considering the situation and are not organizing, for instance, the replowing of the plantations after the harvest to collect tubers left in the fields. Yet this operation should be compulsory.

Work on preparing next year's harvest has not died down. Last week Zaporozhskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes were the first in the Ukraine to finish laying in seeds for the spring sowing of grain and pulse crops. Some 800 out of every 1,000 quintals of seed material is already up to the requirements of the first category of sowing standards. In Krymskaya, Khersonskaya, Donetskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts 60-70 percent of seed are in the top category, and both the potential and the need exist to bring it all up to the highest condition.

Great work has been done in the republic in recent years to improve seed growing. In more than 400 administrative regions it is concentrated on specialized farms. Scientific achievements are utilized more fully and there is a significant reduction in the time taken for a new variety to get from the experimental sector to the large field.

At the same time farms in some major agricultural regions have not yet launched work on seeds with the standard required for our fields in the first year of the new 5-year plan. As before, the level of provision of sowing stock for many oblasts of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone is low.

It is now very important to devote the greatest attention to preparing seeds for such valuable crops as buckwheat, corn, millet, perennial grasses and pulse crops.

Last week nearly 12 million hectares of fall plowing was carried out in the country. As before, Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts are behind with this work.

RSFSR CSA REPORT ON HARVESTING SUMMARIZED

LD142134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The RSFSR CSA has reported on the progress of autumn fieldwork. The grain crops harvest has been gathered on 70 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the last few days threshing has been completed by farms in Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, and has been practically completed in Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovoskaya Oblast. Krasnoyarskiy Kray machine operators are close to completing grain crops harvesting.

However, as we were told by Borshch, head of the Main Administration for Grain Production and General Questions of Crop Farming of the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry, when commenting on these statistics, threshing of buckwheat and millet in the Volga-Vyatka Region of the RSFSR is being handled slowly. In Kaluzhskaya Oblast, for example, buckwheat has been harvested on only 5 percent of the sown area. The threshing of sunflower, particularly in Rostovskaya Oblast, is being delayed.

KAZAKHSTAN REPORTS PROGRESS IN LATE FALL OPERATIONS

AU102104 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Summary] Kazakhstan's farmers are now busy harvesting row crops totaling about 3 million hectares. Corn for silage is being cut on the last 100,000 hectares. Potatoes have been dug on 90 percent of the total area. Vegetables have been gathered from more than half the area. Mass sugar beet digging has developed in Taldy-Kurganskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. In Chimkentskaya Oblast all rayons are gathering and delivering cotton. Sunflower cutting is in progress in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts, and has begun in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The republic's farms have stored 14,427,000 tons of hay, or 96 percent of the plan. The plan for storing green grass preserve has been 90 percent fulfilled. Some 192,300 tons of vitamin-rich grass meal have been produced, or 92 percent of the plan. Some 4,627,000 tons of straw and other course fodder have been stored.

LITHUANIAN PAPER EDITORIAL REVIEWS DAIRY PROBLEMS

LD091055 [Editorial Report] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 30 September 1980 publishes on the front page a 1,000-word editorial under the headline "Increasing Milk Production." Describing the current year as a "difficult" one for dairy units, the editorial lists rayons in Lithuania where "laggardness in milk production" has been allowed to occur this year. It states: "Serious concern is aroused by the fact that in most rayons the numbers of the dairy herd were reduced in August. This indicates that certain kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are culling cows from which milk could still be obtained, without making the necessary economic calculations. Measures must be adopted to ensure that the entire productive herd of cows is retained until the end of the pasturing period." The editorial goes on to outline measures in ensuring adequate fodder supplies and preparing for the wintering of cattle so as to ensure plan fulfillment in milk production.

COSMOS-1215 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 14 OCT

LD150916 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1215 was launched in the Soviet Union on October 14 to continue outer space exploration.

The initial period of revolution is 95.1 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--553, minimum distance--449 kilometres, inclinatiion of the orbit--74 degrees. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN BAKU

LD142146 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Baku, 14 Oct, TASS--"Soviet-French cooperation in the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes has now entered a new stage, a stage of manned space flights. We hope to hear French from space in the near future."

This was stated by Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Georgiy Beregovoy, head of the Cosmonauts Training Center, at a Soviet-French conference which opened today in the capital of Azerbaijan (Transcaucasia). It is being held in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement between the two countries on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. French candidates for Cosmonauts Jean-Loup Chretien and Patrick Baudry are taking part in the meeting.

The scientists and specialists are to sum up the results of joint research and experiments and are to map out prospects for further cooperation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 14 October carries a report on the opening of the Soviet-French space conference in Baku adding the following passage:

["The participants in the conference were received by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee."]

SOVIET-CUBAN SPACEFLIGHT DEMONSTRATES 'UNBREAKABLE FRIENDSHIP'

LD141015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union V. Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society; "Time-Tested Fraternity"]

[Excerpts] The first Cuban Cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has concluded his stay on Soviet soil. He flew to Cuba 9 October with Yuriy Romanenko, his commander. They spent a week working on board the space complex. Now scientists will analyze the fruits of the cosmonauts' joint labor. Meetings with revolutionary Cuba's working people await the crew.

Cuba's takeoff into space is not an isolated phenomenon but a natural one arising out of the country's overall successes since the Cuban revolution's victory.

Today Cuba is a member of CEMA. Cuba's successes are the successes of the entire socialist community. In its struggle Cuba constantly relies on the socialist community countries' fraternal assistance and primarily on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Today Cuba is a member of Intercosmos. As president of our society, I am particularly pleased that courageous and industrious emissasries of the Island of Freedom have been trained for the joint study and exploration of space in Zvezdnyy Gorodok alongside Soviet cosmonauts. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Fidel Castro has visited our Zvezdnyy Gorodok. He familiarized himself with the Salyut station's layout. Our Soviet cosmonauts are also frequent guests of the Island of Freedom. All this attests to the strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Cuba peoples.

Our friendship has put down deep roots, stood the test of time, attained huge scope and has a firm foundation. This foundation is the Soviet-Cuban declaration, a document of historic significance signed during the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Republic of Cuba.

Our peoples' friendship is founded on the commonality of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, commonality of ideals and loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said while in Cuba that a strong, wide, dependable bridge has now been built over the boundless ocean expanses. This is the bridge of peace, friendship and fraternity between our peoples and countries.

The Soviet-Cuban spaceflight was the most graphic manifestation of our fraternal countries' unbreakable friendship. The spaceflight is the continuation of earthly cooperation, its highest stage. We are particularly pleased that the first Cuban cosmonaut worked on board Salyut-6 on the eve of the station's third anniversary. It was launched into the expanses of space on 29 September 1977. Since then four long expeditions have been on board, and six international crews have conducted experiments in this orbiting laboratory. Salyut-6 can rightly be called a most fruitful space apparatus. And we are glad that the first Cuban cosmonaut has lived and worked on board this hospitable international house.

PONOMAREV ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT IN ORIENTAL INSTITUTE ADDRESS

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[TASS report on 10 October Moscow meeting to present the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies entitled: "Flagship of Soviet Oriental Studies"--Capitalized words published in boldface]

[Excerpt] B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech. He congratulated the collective of the Oriental Studies Institute on the high award.

The Oriental Studies Institute, the speaker said, is one of the country's oldest and most venerable scientific research institutions. For many decades it has been the main base of the Russian and Soviet science of Oriental studies which has made an outstanding contribution to the study of the history, languages, culture and the whole development of the peoples of the East. In recent years, Soviet scholars have opened up an essentially new stage of this science. This has been brought about by major historic changes in the countries of the East. In the new atmosphere created as the result of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and defeat of fascism and the successes of the revolutionary movement, the peoples of the former colonies and dependent countries have eliminated the colonial empires and embarked on the path of independent development. Their leading section has adopted a socialist orientation. V.I. Lenin's prophetic words that the working class' revolution onslaught "will combine with the revolutionary onslaught of hundreds of millions of people who have hitherto remained outside history and have been viewed merely as an object of history" have come true.

The essence of the new stage in the development of Oriental studies lies in the fact that it treats the Asian and African peoples as the subject of the historical process. They are increasingly significant active forces of world social progress and world politics.

The seventies, B.N. Ponomarev continued, were marked by a number of major achievements by Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and for the strengthening of national independence and for social progress.

During these years a number of crushing final blows were struck against the system of colonialism. The last colonial empire, Portugal's, was destroyed. The domination of the racists was eliminated in Zimbabwe. The historic victory of the heroic people of Vietnam and of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in the decisive battle against the American aggressors was a new and powerful blow against the whole system of imperialism. People's revolutions were launched in Ethiopia and Afghanistan and an anti-monarchist revolution in Iran. The struggle for the radical restructuring of the system of international economic relations and against neocolonialist exploitation began.

At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev characterized the course of the liberated countries in the following way: "Of the majority of them it can definitely be said that they are defending their political and economic rights with increasing energy in the fight against imperialism while striving to strengthen their independence and raise the level of their peoples' social, economic and cultural development." This provision provides a starting point for working out the contemporary problems of the states liberated from the yoke of imperialism.

Imperialism is stubbornly attempting to achieve its neocolonialist aims and ensure the opportunity for exploiting the peoples under new conditions.

In the ECONOMIC sphere imperialism is using all its not inconsiderable potential and its entire experience of deception and pillage to keep the countries which have won state independence as suppliers of raw materials and fuel and is fettering them with a network of inequitable trade and credit ties. The multinational monopolies are taking control of the economic development of the liberated countries and are establishing new forms for subordinating them to world capitalism.

In the POLITICAL sphere we are witnessing a new campaign against the sovereign rights of the liberated countries which is being carried out in an atmosphere of militarist fever under cover of verbiage about the "Soviet threat." This includes the notorious Carter doctrine, which has proclaimed as a "sphere of vital U.S. interests" an extensive region many thousands of kilometers from the United States but very close to the Soviet borders. It also includes the fanning up of seats of conflict and local wars. It also includes maneuvers aimed at undermining the nonaligned movement and other international associations of developing countries.

In the sphere of IDEOLOGY this involves the justification of neocolonialist expansion under the flag of arguments about the "interdependence" of nations and the impudent distortion of the real processes of internationalization. It involves bellicose anti-communism and anti-Sovietism garbed in ever new forms and used as one of the main instruments of imperialist world policy, including the policy of neocolonialism.

Imperialism is now gambling particularly on Beijing. The imperialist politicians are using the Beijing leaders' treachery and hegemonist-chauvinist line as their trump card. An overt alliance between Beijing and imperialism--which goes as far as establishing a military partnership with the United States--is in evidence.

Comprehensive study of imperialism's strategy and tactics and active opposition to it remain one of the main avenues of Orientalists' research work.

The significance of scientific elaboration of the problems connected with socialist oriented countries should be particularly stressed. V.I. Lenin's thesis on the possibility of a gradual transition by a number of countries to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage, is being borne out and his vision of the struggle against colonial oppression evolving into a struggle against capitalism supported by the countries of socialism is being justified.

Marxist-Leninists proceed from the premise that only development along the path to socialism can ensure the genuine national and social liberation and rebirth of the peoples. Thus the countries of socialism vigorously support the progressive revolutionary-democratic forces and movements which advocate the socialist choice. For their part, the socialist oriented states rightly see the socialist community as their closest and natural friend and comrade in arms in the common cause.

The nonaligned movement deserves special and constant attention. The interests of these states' peoples coincide objectively with the interests of all those forces in contemporary human society which oppose imperialism's aggressive activity, advocate international detente and peace and oppose the unrestrained buildup of arms.

B.N. Ponomarev stressed the importance of cohesion between the socialist and liberated states and the workers movement in the capitalist countries for mounting a world movement against the military danger.

Unity between the three main streams of the modern revolutionary movement--real socialism, the national liberation movement and the workers movement in the capitalist countries--is called upon to play a prominent role in safeguarding the peoples' security and in the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The tasks facing Soviet Orientalists, the speaker concluded, are great and complex: They require a further increase in the ideological-political standard of research, further improvements in the organization of scientific work and concentration on the most important problems. The party and Soviet people expect Soviet Orientalists to produce basic works which generalize the new phenomena and tendencies in the peoples' struggle and also expeditions and timely analysis of current events.

B.N. Ponomarev read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies the Order of the Labor Red Banner and, to the tumultuous applause of the participants in the ceremonial meeting, attached the award to the scientific institution's banner.